THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, R. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year $10.00

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 26. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNA.
No farmer, mechanic, or merchant should be without it.
TERMS
Single subscribers ..... $1.50.
Clubs of five ..... 1.25.
Clubs of ten ..... 1.00.
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. Address,
KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM EUROPE.

The Surrender!

INTERESTING DETAILS!

A Cordon Round Paris!

NO ADMITTANCE

Except on Business!

APPARENT LIBERALITY!

No Triumphal Entry!

TEMPORARY ARMISTICE!

French Resources!

THE PRUSSIANS AFTER CHANZY!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE WAR.

THE PARISIAN FORTS OCCUPIED.

LONDON, January 30.—12:30 P. M.—A Versailles dispatch says: The occupation of the Paris forts by the Germans was unattended by any incident of general importance.

MONEY INDEMNITY.

2 P. M.—The *Evening Times* contains a dispatch from Versailles saying that the contribution imposed upon Paris, by the capitulation, is fifty-three millions of francs.

BERLIN, January 30.—A decree has been issued convoking the Federal Council of the Empire on the 20th of February.

The German Parliament meets on the 9th of March.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

A CORDON AROUND PARIS.

VERSAILLES, January 30.—A cordon has been drawn around Paris, and no person is allowed to either or leave without a permit from the German authorities.

PARIS TO BE REVICTUALLED.

The revictualling of the city will proceed under German supervision.

PEACE—GERMANS NOT IN PARIS.

Confidence is expressed at the German headquarters that peace has been secured. The German soldiers are chagrined at being prohibited from entering Paris.

FRENCH POSITIONS AND STRENGTH.

BORDEAUX, January 30.—Gen. Chanzy's headquarters are at La Val. The 15th, 16th, 19th and 25th corps are at Vierzon, Bourges and Nevers. Gen. Bourbaki has the 8th, 20th and 24th corps, at Rualards and Pastarlier. Garibaldi is at Dijon, with 30,000 men. Gen. Faidherbe will not the 22d and 23d corps at Arras, Donai and Cambrai. Lyceel is in front of Havre with 30,000 men. The camps of instruction contain 250,000 men. The conscripts of 1871 number 300,000 men. At the end of the armistice France will resume the war, with 900,000 men.

FAVRE'S DISPATCH—THE TREATY SIGNED.

A dispatch forwarded from Versailles on the 28th by Jules Favre to the government of Bordeaux, says: The treaty was signed to-day. There is to be an armistice of twenty-one days. The National Assembly is to be convened at Bordeaux on February 15th. The elections will take place on the 8th of February. A member of the Paris government leaves at once for Bordeaux.

MOVEMENTS OF BOURBAKI'S TROOPS.

LONDON, January 30.—It is reported from Basle, that numbers of General Bourbaki's army are crossing the frontier at Pontarlod, at Nuremburg in Baden, and Primtrel in Switzerland.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

BETTER FEELING BETWEEN THE COMBATANTS.

VERSAILLES, January 28.—As the facts concerning the negotiations are developed, a better feeling is evident among both the French and the Germans, and all begin to agree in hoping for the termination of the war. The French especially are well pleased at the apparent modification of the German desire to humiliate Paris by a triumphal entry into the capital.

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN BISMARCK AND FAVRE.

The negotiations between Bismarck and Favre forme one of the most interesting chapters in the history of this memorable war. The arrival of Favre was known to none except those immediately concerned in conducting him through the lines. On his arrival at the house occupied by Bismarck, he was immediately admitted into the presence of the chancellor. After a few remarks, Bismarck said, "Well, Monsieur Favre, what is the object of this visit?" Favre, much affected, replied: "The object is to put a stop to the terrible sufferings of the country, for now that the hope of relief from without is lost, Paris must needs soon yield. All we ask is such consideration as a generous enemy might give without loss of advantage or honor."

BISMARCK ADMITS FRENCH GALLANTRY.

Bismarck expressed a desire to do all in his power to show respect for the sufferings and gallantry of the French nation consistent with the safety, honor and judgment of United Germany. He said this had been from the first to the last the object and desire of the Emperor and all his advisers, since the commencement of this unhappy war, forced upon them.

Favre first demanded the terms already reported. Bismarck replied: "It is not my province to refuse or accept terms, but I must say the present proposals are such that I cannot myself approve them, and I feel confident my august master will reject them; however, it is my duty to submit them to his consideration.

FAVRE CLOSELY WATCHED.

Favre was politely but strictly placed under surveillance and occupied an apartment over the Police Bureau.

FIRST PROPOSITION REJECTED.

As is already known the first overtures were promptly rejected. After Favre's return with the acceptance in substance of the terms demanded by the Emperor, great excitement prevailed in Versailles.

THE MAYOR SNUBBED.

The Mayor went twice to the police headquarters to endeavor to obtain an interview, but received a peremptory order not to repeat the attempt, as such act would render him liable to imprisonment.

THE SECOND INTERVIEW.

An interview again took place between Bismarck and Favre. The former afterwards waited on the King and Council, when Favre acceptance on the part of the Provisional Government was submitted.

BISMARCK WHISTLES AN AIR.

After Bismarck left the Emperor, he walked into the office of his chief aid, General Lonsdorff, and began to whistle the Prussian air which the trumpter sounds at boar-hunts, when the beast is down. After concluding for a time, he walked out again, without having spoken a word to anyone present.

THE EMPEROR READS THE TERMS AND FROWNS.

Next morning the the terms, drawn up over night between Bismarck and Favre, were handed to the Emperor, who opened the papers, read, frowned, and observed in a disturbed tone, "Encore trop de Bolliverres."

MOLTKE DISSATISFIED.

A rumor is current that Moltke is greatly dissatisfied with the action of the Crown Prince's army on the occasion of the sortie of the 19th. He thinks ground was lost unnecessarily and expressed his opinion openly. There is a growing coldness in consequence between the Crown Prince and the Commander-in-Chief.

The great question now seems to be what practical result will follow the armistice. I venture to predict on what I consider good grounds, that the Regency is

BOTHERED BY POLITICIANS.

There is good reason to believe the Emperor is badgered and bothered by the tricks of politicians, but he will be well pleased when all is over.

BISMARCK'S THIRTEENTH TRICK,

by which he expects to win the game. In Favre and the Republicans he sees nothing but the seeds of future trouble with France.

ENGLAND.

THE BOSPHORUS AND DARDANELLES.

A Constantinople dispatch to the London *Times* says: The *Porte* insists that the London Conference shall restore to Turkey the full control of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, and refuses to consent to any international stipulations limiting the navigation of those straits.

PRINCE OF ROMANIA TO RESIGN

A letter from Prince Charles, of Roumania, is published, hinting at his approaching resignation on account of the too great liberty allowed the people by the Constitution.

SPAIN.

GOVERNOR OF THE PHILLIPINES.

MADRID, January 30.—Gen. Yaquiride has been appointed Governor of the Phillipine Islands.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, January 30.—The steamers City of Paris, Siberia, Nebraska and Abyssinia have arrived from New York.

NEW YORK.

The Fenian Banquet.

THEY ABJURE POLITICS.

Feeling of French Residents.

AID FOR FRENCH SUFFERERS.

Melancholy Suicide.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 30, 1871.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

A *Tribune's* Washington special says: The Senate Special Committee, charged with the examination of Southern affairs, have taken testimony in regard to North Carolina. They are said to be in possession of information concerning certain secret organizations in North Carolina, which greatly influenced the recent election in that State.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE FRENCH AND GERMANS.

The news of the capitulation caused great excitement among the French and German residents of the city. The contemptible conduct of the Bonapartists by the German Government is entirely discredited in German circles, but it is believed that the French people will be left to form a new government after they have accepted the terms of peace offered by the Germans after the final surrender. The opinion, however, prevails generally that the French people will not be able to maintain a Republic. Concerted aid for the French sufferers is mooted.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Bingham, this morning submitted a report to the House Judiciary Committee on a memorial of Victoria Woodhull and other women, claiming the right to vote under the fourteen and fifteenth amendments. His report maintains that the claim of the memorial was not the subject for the action of Congress but for the Legislation of State governments.

The House Judiciary Committee recently agreed to report a bill for the division of Texas into two Judicial Districts, with Judge Pease, of the Legislate Judge Duval and other officers of the United States Court of that State, out of office. The same Committee voted to report adversely on the bill introduced by Mr. Loughridge, giving additional representation to certain States in the Forty-third Congress.

The Senate Military Committee agreed to report adversely on the bill making the 31st of May, or Decoration Day, a National holiday.

DEATH OF A PHYSICIAN.

George T. Elliott, M. D., one of the ablest surgeons and physicians in the city, died yesterday morning. At the time of his death he was Visiting Physician at the Lying-in Hospital, and Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Midwifery in Bellevue Hospital College.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

Some time since a young man committed suicide in a fit of religious despondency. His death had so depressing an effect on the mind of a friend of his, named Alfred Gallaway, that yesterday he too committed suicide by taking morphine. He was formerly reporter on the *World*.

EDITOR VS. EDITOR.

Hugh Hastings, the editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, has discontinued the suit for libel which he brought against the *Evening Express*. After the appointment of a Congressional committee to investigate his corruption charges against Hon. Jas. Brooks, Hastings refusal to answer the committee's questions, was based on the pending libel suit.

SUITS AGAINST THE LATE COLLECTOR.

Twenty writs certiorari, in suits commenced against Moses H. Grinnell while Collector of this port, were issued from the U. S. Circuit Court this morning to Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, to have proceedings in the cases renewed.

ARREST OF THE DEFAULTING OFFICIAL.

Col. Alexander, formerly Supervisor of Internal Revenue at New Orleans, was arrested last week by the United States Marshal at Boston, on a charge of alleged defalcation in the administration of his office. He was brought into Marshal Sharp's office this morning, on his way to Washington.

GERMAN RELIEF FUND.

The receipts at the German General Consulate last week, in aid of the German relief fund, amounted to $1,137.37. Total, $309,675.89.

CHICAGO & N. W. R. R.

Rufus Hatch publishes a third circular, exposing the manipulations of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. He claims that the land subsidies have been gobbled by speculators

A FALSE REPORT.

There is no foundation for the report that a truce has been entered into by the Delaware and Lackawana and Western and Erie Railroads in reference to the use of the Bergen tunnel.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE FENIAN EXILES.

A grand testimonial benefit will be given in honor of the Irish exiles, at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next. The entertainment comprises dramatic, instrumental, musical and vocal attractions. Extensive arrangements for the affair are being made.

The Taking of Pittsburgh.

It is announced in the last number of *Every Saturday*, just received, that the conductors of that pictorial and literary journal "have in preparation and will shortly produce a series of papers illustrating points of scenic and industrial interest in the United States on a grander scale that has ever been undertaken by any pictorial newspaper. The first of the series will be entitled 'The Taking of Pittsburgh,' by Mr. Ralph Keeler, with original designs by Mr. Harry Fenn. The narrative, extending through several successive numbers of *Every Saturday*, will give a vivid description by pen and pencil of the route to Pittsburgh, of that picturesque city itself, and of the coal and oil regions. Both these gentlemen have been on an extended tour of the country which they are to depict, and the reputation of each in his peculiar line is an earnest of the remarkable manner in which the work will be done."

XLIST CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1871.

SALES OF LIQUOR TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

Bills were introduced and referred by Mr. MORRELL, of Maine, declaring that any one who shall sell or give to any civil, military or naval officer of the Government, intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, shall be deemed guilty of crime against the peace of society, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. Also, providing that employees or officers of the Government who shall continue to use intoxicating liquors, or shall become at all intoxicated, shall be summarily dismissed, and shall not be reinstated for two years.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. FERRIS, to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, to extend to the officers of the military and naval service the benefit of the act for furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers.

CINCINNATI AND NEWPORT BRIDGE.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a memorial from the Cincinnati Board of Aldermen, asking that the Cincinnati and Newport Bridge Company be required to raise their bridge over the Ohio.

SOLDIERS' NATIONAL ASYLUMS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported favorably on the bill extending the benefits of the Soldiers's National Asylums to the soldiers of 1812 and of the Mexican war.

SALE OF PITTSBURGH ARSENAL.

Mr. WILSON reported adversely against the bill relative to the sale of the Arsenal at Pittsburgh.

HOUSE.

The business transacted in the house was mostly of an unimportant nature. Several notices of bills, subsidies to railroads and other miscellaneous matter occupied the time until 5 P. M., when the House adjourned.

LITERATURE, MUSIC AND ART.

JAMES PARTON expects to complete his life of Voltaire in about a year from this time.

SIMMONS, the English sculptor, is engaged on a colossal statue of "A Falconer" for Central Park.

THE Early English Text Society's first set of books for 1871, is announced for publication this month.

MR. BLANCHARD JERROLD will shortly bring out a new book called "At Home in Paris, in Peace and in War."

A NEW monthly review of medical practice and literature is announced in London under the title of *The Doctor*.

IT is stated that James T. Fields will publish before long a new volume of poems, written during the past ten years.

A SET of part-songs, for male voices, by M. Gounod, has just been published in Germany, where his music has taken deep root.

VICTOR HUGO employs his leisure hours, it is said, in writing a new epic of the present siege of Paris, which he calls the "Great City of the Free."

RINKHART is about finishing a splendid statue of Chief Justice Taney for the city of Baltimore. It will be cast in bronze, at the Royal Foundry at Munich.

MISS KELLOGG will probably undertake a short season of Italian Opera in New York, after she returns from the brief tour she is now making in the Eastern States.

A LARGE sum was realized at a concert given it St, Petersburgh lately in aid of the fund for erecting a monument to Glinka. The programme consisted exclusively of works by the deceased master.

NEW works of fiction, by Miss Mulock, Mrs. Oliphant, Amelia B. Edwards, Anthony Trollope, George Macdonald, and J. Sheridan Le Fanu, will be issued this season by Messrs Hurst & Blackett, London.

ROGERS has nearly completed the figures for his war monuments for Rhode Island and Michigan. The statue his soldiers, sailors and ideal figures by the dozen, and his studio is peopled with them.

AMONG works published at Batavia, in Java, are a "Catalogue of the Numismatic Collection of the Museum of the Batavian Society of Science," and a "Catalogue of the Ethnological Division," by Levysohn Norman.

MISS LOUISA M. ALCOTT was in Rome in Christmas week, so much improved in health that she was busily engaged upon her new work of "Jo's Boys." Miss Alcott will probably return to America in the spring or early summer.

DR. N. HOCKER, author of a "History of the War of 1866," which has reached its sixth edition, is writting a "History of the Franco-German War of 1870," which will be completed at the end of the present war, and will be published by Rudd Leaf.

ON the occasion of the Beethoven Centenary, at Prague, the Emperor of Austria bestowed the Cross of the Franz Joseph Order upon Dr. A. W. Ambrose, in recognition of that gentleman's exertions in the field of musically historical investigation.

LISZT has again settled in Hungary, where the title of Director-General of Music has been conferred upon him, to be exchanged for that of Director-General of the Hungarian Academy of Music, after that institution shall have been established.

A SKETCH of Scotland in the sixteenth century, which appears in the January number of *Fraser's Magazine*, is the first part of a history of that country, from the Battle of Flodden to the Revolution of 1698, by Mr. A. Falconer; the first volume of which will appear in a few months.

AS soon as it is published in England, the Lippincotts, of Philadelphia, will republish Vol. I. "The Pentateuch," of "The New Bible Commentary," containing explanatory and critical notes, with revision of the authorized Translation, by Bishops and Clergy of the Anglican Church.

OHIO.

A NEW court house is to be built in Defiance, at a cost of $75,000.

THE Richmond County Agricultural Society is in debt some six or seven thousand dollars.

A DIVIDEND of 20 per cent. on capital stock of the Tiffin Agricultural Works has been declared

THE population of Tuscarawas county in 1860 was 32,488, in 1870 it was 33,849, showing an increase in ten years of 1,366.

A FEW nights since $150 worth of sheep belonging to Thomas Barton, Milton township, Ashland county, were destroyed by dogs.

THE State Board of Equalization has increased the valuation of Belmont county lands ten per cent. Carroll county was reduced ten per cent.

THE library of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Reading Room, at Wellsville, contains six hundred and twenty four volumes, valued at one thousand dollars.

THE Probate Court of Tuscarawas county issued forty-two marriage licenses during the month of December, 1870. Three hundred and fifteen were issued during the year.

IN a trial which took place on Tuesday of last week, a lady of Ashland, Delaware county, recovered $300 of a saloon keeper for time lost by her husband in frequenting his establishment.

PIERCE RILEY, the authoress of "Riley's Narrative," an account of captivity among the Arabs, illustrated by engravings—a book which sold in high favor sixty years or more ago—died in Urbana last week, aged 94 years.

A grand rat hunt commenced at New Comerstown, Tuscarawas county, on Tuesday of last week, and when we last heard from there about a thousand rats were in condition to be retailed. Two parties are organized, and whichever party produces the smallest number of tails at the end of a week from the time the hunt commenced must furnish a grand supper for the entire party. They had a grand time; traps were set in every conceivable place where rats could get to, and in many instances where the varmints were caught in that way, they were not killed but merely deprived of caudal appendages and left in that condition to attract the attention of the opposite party by their hideous squeals.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

STATE CAPITAL.

New Liquor Law!

PROTECTION OF CEMETERIES!

The Spring Elections!

COAL OIL TO BE TESTED!

A Steamship Bill!

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 30, 1871.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. RUTAN, refunding certain moneys to Thomas McCleary, of Beaver.

CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

Authorizing the Cemetery Association to appoint watchmen to arrest all persons violating the laws for the protection and preservation of cemeteries.

By Mr. DAVIS, a supplement relating to divorces, which allows a petition to be presented to the court in the county where the parties reside, or in the county where the alleged cause occurred.

ELECTION LAWS OF 1866.

By Mr. PETRIKEN, repealing the election laws of 1866.

Mr. DAVIS moved an exemption of Berks, Lehigh and Luzerne.

Mr. W. H. DUNCAN moved an exemption of Adams.

Mr. PURMAN wanted Greene and Westmoreland to be exempted.

Messrs. Rutan, White, Evans, Mumma, Connell and Allen sustained the bill, and opposed any exemptions or motions to exempt counties. Defeated only Messrs. Albright, Billingfelt, Davis, Duncan, Knight, Purman and Wallace voting aye. The bill then passed finally, only Messrs. Albright, Davis, Knight and Purman voting no.

LIQUOR LAW SUPPLEMENT.

By Mr. WATTS, a supplement to the liquor law, which authorizes all county courts to receive petitions and remonstrances, and in regard to sale of liquors of all shapes, whether at bars of saloons, stores, distilleries or otherwise.

FOR RESTORING SPRING ELECTIONS.

By Mr. WHITE, restoring spring elections in Indiana, Cambria and Jefferson counties.

THE CUMULATIVE SYSTEM.

Mr. BUCKALEW called up his bill authorizing the cumulative system in voting for school directors.

By Mr. WOOLEVER, making it unlawful to sell any coal oil, unless it has been first tested for illuminating purposes.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS, giving to the Councils of Ormsby Borough power to erect sewers through private property, and to make assessments for the same a lien on property.

By Mr. ROBB, incorporating Wilkensburg Borough, Allegheny County.

By Mr. KERR, making the period of stay of execution, in Allegheny Courts of Common Pleas, to run from the return day of the writ, to same as in District Court.

A STEAMSHIP BILL.

The House Corporation Committee meets again to morrow evening, and the Chairman, Mr. Shurlock, will endeavor to get a steamship bill reported. At the last meeting only three members, besides the chairman, favored the bill, although there were seven members present from Philadelphia.

The bill provides that the property and bonds of the company shall be forever free from taxation, and grants large powers to the corporation. Some opposed it on this ground, but the bill will now undoubtedly pass, because of the importance of the enterprise to Pennsylvania.

THE RIVERS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, January 30.—Arrived—St. Luke, Memphis; Emile La Barge and Atlantic and barges, New Orleans. Departed—City of Alton, New Orleans; City of Chester, Memphis; Submarine No. 4 for the wreck of the Arthur. River rising slowly, with six and a half feet to Cairo, and a good prospect of a swell in the upper streams. Weather cloudy and mild; brisk showers to-night.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30—Arrived—Mollie Able, from Cairo, Indiana City, from Louisville, Kate Kinney, from Evansville. Departed—North Western from St. Louis. Raining all the afternoon.

MEMPHIS, January 30.—Weather warm and raining. Heavy thunder storm to night. River rising. Arrived—Samuel Hale from Cincinnati. Departed—Dexter for New Orleans; Viola and Belle for White River; Sallie for Arkansas river. The coffee and sugar on the Arthur will prove a total loss. About half the cotton will be saved in a damaged condition. The Mary Alice after running into the Dick Fulton yesterday and tearing her, ran into the Laura, damaging her considerable.

NASHVILLE, January 30.—River rising; 9 feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather pleasant, threatening rain. Arrived—Emma Floyd from Cincinnati; Tyrone from Cairo. Departed—Tyrone for Cairo; Emma Floyd for Cincinnati.

LOUISVILLE, January 30.—River rising, with four feet eight inches in Indian Chute, and six feet eight inches in the canal. Weather cloudy and mild; the snow is nearly gone. The Dexter, Dravo, and Pearl No. 2 passed up with empty barges. The Alps and Greyhound are on the way up.

CINCINNATI, January 30.—River sixteen feet; risen one foot; eighty-six feet space under the bridge. Arrived—Anna Laura, Kanawha, Weiner and barges from New Orleans; America, from Nashville. Departed—Belle Vernon, for Pittsburgh. Champion No. 6 has gone to Louisville to bring up the barge Red Stocking. The Argosy leaves for Pittsburgh to-night. The Wanamita takes a load of sugar and molasses to Pittsburgh. Weather partially clear; temperature 42°. The snow is disappearing very rapidly, and the sleighing is nearly ruined.

CAIRO, January 30.—Passed, Nile to St. Louis from Vicksburg at 11 P. M.; Mohawk, Cairo to New Orleans, at 11; Talisman, Nashville packet, at 3 A. M.; Julia, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, at 3; Belle, Memphis to Cairo and St. Louis, at 7; St. Joseph, St. Louis to Memphis, at 10; City of Cairo, Cairo to St. Louis, at 11; Mary Miller, Evansville to Memphis, at 11; R. J. Lockwood, Red River to St. Louis, noon; Tigress, Pittsburgh to Memphis, at 1 P. M.; H. S. Turner, Mound City to St. Louis, at 1; Jim Fisk Jr., Paducah packet, at 1; M. J. Wicks, for St. Louis, at 4; Utah, Little Rock to St. Louis, at 5; P. W. Strader, St. Louis to New Orleans, at 5; Pauline Carroll, St. Louis to New Orleans, at 7. River stationary. Weather cloudy. Mercury 52°.

Loss of the Steamer Kensington—Three Boat Loads of Passengers Rescued.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHARLESTON, S. C. January 30.—The steamer Georgia, which arrived last evening, picked up off Body Island three boats loaded with passengers from the steamer Kensington, lost on the passage from Savanah to Boston.

THE CAPITAL.

The Test Oath.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

President's Message.

THE INDIANS IMPROVING.

A Territory of Their Own.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1871.

THE TEST OATH.

The Sub Committee of the Committee on Reconstruction, consisting of Messrs. Porter, Upson, and Morgan, at a meeting to-day, unceremoniously agreed to report to the Committee in favor of the Senate bill repealing the test oath.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President sent to Congress to-day the following message:

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—I transmit herewith an official copy of the proceedings of the Council of Indian Tribes, held at Ocmulgee, December last, which resulted in the adoption of a

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS AND CONSTITUTION

of their Governments, together with a copy of the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the views of the Secretary of the Interior thereon. It would seem highly desirable that the civilized Indians of the country

SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED

in establishing for themselves a form of territorial government, compatible with the Constitution of the United States, and with the previous custom towards communities lying outside of the State limits. I concur in the views expressed by the Secretary of the Interior, that it would not be advisable to receive new territory with the Constitution as now framed, so long as the territorial form of government was prescribed. Congress should have the power of approving or disapproving all legislative action in a Territory, and the Executive should, with the advice and consent of the Senate, have power to appoint the Governor, Judicial officers, and some others of the Territory

This is the

FIRST INDICATION

of the Aborigines desiring to adopt our form of government, and it is highly desirable that they become self-sustaining, self-relying, christianized, and civilized. If successful, in this their first attempt at a Territorial government, we may hope for the

CONCENTRATION OF OTHER INDIANS

In New Territory. I therefore recommend as close an adherence to their wishes as is consistent with their safety. It might be well to limit the appointment of all Territorial offices, appointed by the Executive, to native citizens of the Territory. If any exception be made to this rule, I recommend that it should be limited to the Judiciary.

A HOPEFUL EXPERIMENT.

It is confidently hoped that the policy now being pursued toward the Indians will fit him for self government and make him desire to settle among the people of his own race, where he can enjoy the full privilege of civil and enlightened government. Signed, U. S. GRANT.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The Sub Committee on Military Affairs have returned from their visit to West Point and will make a report on Thursday to the Senate. The Committee on Military Affairs this morning agreed to report favorably without amendment the House bill providing for the sale of 250 or 500 acres of the Presidio reservation, San Francisco, and payment of compensation to settlers on the point of the San Jose reservation.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

The President to-day signed the Joint Resolution, declaratory of the meaning of the Act entitled, "An Act to Reduce Internal Tax, and for Other Purposes, Approved, July 14th, 1870." This Resolution relates to foreign merchandise at United States ports, on the last day of the year, too late to bond, which is declared entitled to the benefit of the 26th Section of the above mentioned Act.

GOVERNMENT TITLE TO YERBA BUENA, CAL.

The House Judiciary Committee this morning agreed to report a resolution directing the Attorney General to institute a suit in the United States Circuit Court of California against all claimants of Yerba Buena, or Goat Island, to test the validity of the government title to that property, and if necessary, to carry the case to the Supreme Court.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate: Jas. P. Brigham, appraiser of Merchandise at Milwaukee, Wis.; A. L. Robinson, appraiser of merchandise at Evansville, Ind; Chas. P. Bernard, appraiser of merchandise at Cleveland, O., Lewis Weitzel, assessor of Internal Revenue, First District of Ohio.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR INDIANS.

The President has also sent Congress a message recommending the establishment of a territorial government for the Indians.

Fashions in Wrappers and Dressing Gowns.

Cashmere, says *Harper's Bazar*, is the traditional stuff for a wrapper, just as satin is for a wedding dress. Its soft pliability gives an air of ease and graceful negligence foreign to stiff, heavy fabrics. Figured cashmeres and the pattern robes imported with gaudy borders of huge palm leaves are now seldom worn. They do not gore advantageously, and are too "gorgeous" altogether. The fancy at present is for cashmere of a single color, rich, warm, yet quiet, with trimmings of a different tint, either lighter or darker. A contrast between the gown and trimming is seldom seen except on white or black wrappers. Violet, blue or crimson with white wrappers prettily. While black cashmeres are enlivened by two or three bands, each an inch wide, of the gay embroidery made for camel's hair shawls.

In selecting cashmere for a wrapper, that called *drap de France*, the lightest quality of French cashmere, is preferable to heavier goods, or the cloth-like *drap d'été*. This goods has only been in the market since the revival of cashmere for costumes. It has a fine, closely woven twill, very different from the sleazy coarse twilled cashmere formerly used. It is three-fourths of a yard wide, and worth $1.25 or $1.50 a yard.

A border of quilted silk is the popular trimming for cashmere robes de chambre. Soft silk of the quality sold for $1.75 a yard is used. It should be very lightly wadded, and must be quilted in very small diamonds.

Gentlemen disapprove of gorgeous gowns, and beg for subdued colors. All wool delaines, at forty cents a yard, and ladies' cloth, with the other wool fabrics mentioned above, are the materials used. The gown should be lined throughout with wool delaine, and faced in front with silk. A quilted silk roll is arranged to show down the entire front when the wrapper is left open, as gentlemen now wear their overcoats on sunny days. A two-inch band of silk edges the rest of the garment. This silk is slightly wadded, and is stitched on the edges and in the centre. Thick cord of silk in blue, green or scarlet edges gray gowns prettily, or is arranged in pretty arabesque designs. Fifteen to thirty dollars is the price of such wrappers at the furnishing stores. Short smoking jackets, or for library or office wear, or for playing billiards, are made of velveteen, with broad cuffs of quilted silk. Dark green, brown and black velveteen are most used.

OF MARK TWAIN'S autobiography, which he has written in imitation of other great men, his publishers say: "It is, on the whole, a model production yet it is of that nature that some people may simply indulge in laughter at the expense, instead of deriving from it the lessons of practical wisdom which it is intended to convey. The autobiography is accompanied by the author's first novel, and other satires, beautifully illustrated."

Chinese Proclamation Concerning the Tientsin Mission.

The following proclamation upon the subject of the Tientsin massacre has been communicated to the Foreign Legations at Pekin, with an assurance that it shall be published in all parts of the Chinese Empire:

PROCLAMATION.

With reference to the outbreak at Tientsin: The people of Tientsin, too lightly giving ear to idle stories, suspicions came to be entertained by them which bigot ill-breed; (1) then on a sudden [breaking out,] they had the audacity to murder a large number of foreigners. Chapels were fired and destroyed, and the opportunity was seized to rob and to plunder. These were undoubtedly wicked acts, committed in contempt of law.

It having been ascertained by Tseng, Governor-General of Chilli, that the tales about the digging out of eyes, and the cutting out of hearts were utterly false, and rested on no foundation whatever, he made search for the murderers concerned in the outrage, and seized, some earlier, some later, about 50 persons really implicated. (2)

Of these, Feng, the cripple, and others, twenty in number, who had taken life, have been sentenced to summary decapitation. Wang Wu (nicknamed) the Little Awl, and others, twenty-five in all, who had availed themselves of the confusion occasioned by the outbreak to take property, have been condemned to different degrees of severity and punishment. The Prefect and Magistrate of Tientsin, who mismanaged this affair, have been exiled to Hei Lung Chiang (the banks of the Amour;) there to atone for their fault by service. (3) This for example's sake. The arrangements for the compensation (4) and indemnity of the families bereaved have been under consideration, and will presently be completed. (5)

It will behove the gentry, the military and the people of every province, to take warning by this; that so they may be prevented following the like course. And, whereas, it is too possible that the doubts of the multitude not being yet dissipated, further animosity may be the consequence, this notification is issued, and the gentry military and people of every district, are expected to understand that ever since the ratification of the treaties, trade and missionary preaching have been among the stipulations; that the object of missionary teaching is to persuade men to virtue, and that trade advantages in common both native and foreigner. The State regards all, both native and foreign, alike, with the same philanthropic feeling. It draws no distinctions. The men from afar within its boundaries, yet more is it a foremost duty to protect.

It is the obligation of the authorities Kuan in observance of the laws, when every case presents itself, to examine into it and dispose of it with impartiality. It is the obligation of the people (min) to pursue their calling in peace, and they are bound, if there be matter of contention between them and the foreigner, to submit it to the local authorities, and to await the equitable action of these taken in concert with the foreigner's official. They are not free on this pretext or that, to assemble and to do violence. If respecting the declared will of the Emperor, they act not at naught the laws, they will assuredly be punished with extreme severity. [The fate of] the officials and people of Tientsin is before their "mirror of the Yin," (6) (their constant remembrancer.)

Let every one tremble and obey.

Suicide of an English Peer.

There really does seem to be a fatality in some families. Just forty-two years ago the residents in a fashionable London street were aroused after midnight by cries of fire. They soon discovered that it was raging in the house of Lord Walsingham, and that there seemed—for in those days fire-escapes were not—no chance of rescuing the unhappy inmates. Presently a piercing scream, which those now living can still vividly recall, rang through the night. It came from Lady Walsingham, as she flung herself from an upper chamber and fell dead upon the pavement. Her husband perished in the flames. His nephew and successor has lately, pertinently and under circumstances equally sad. A few weeks ago he entertained the Prince of Wales at his fine old country seat, Merton Hall, in Norfolk, where his ancestors (the De Greys), have been seated since the Conquest. During the last week of the year the heir of his ancient and eight-and-twenty, M. P. for Norfolk, had joined a shooting party, which included the Prince, at Sandringham, Lord Suffield's adjoining county. On the day of his return a telegram was placed in his hand when he reached Norwich. It stated that his father was dead. Lord Walsingham had died by his own hand. On the last day of the year he locked himself into his room and cut his throat, and it was only on the door being forced that the horrid discovery was made.

It is a most mysterious affair. There was no madness in the family; he was an excellent and amiable man, a model country gentleman, very wealthy and apparently delighted with the happiest circumstances. The coroner's verdict is of course "temporary insanity," but few would will consider that this verdict was some special cause for the aberration which led a man who had six weeks previously been able to receive with princely hospitality the heir to the throne, and who was so well that his eldest son had, a day or two before, gone off on a shooting excursion, to suddenly put an end to his existence. Lord Walsingham had been twice married, and both times to members of celebrated families. His first wife was daughter and heiress of Sir Frankland Russell. By his marriage with Miss Duncombe (daughter of the late and mother-in-law (it will now pass to his son), to one of the most interesting old places in England, Shepperd's Court, a grand old Elizabethan mansion, situated in a beautiful part of the Chiltern Hills, in Buckinghamshire, which, by the way, is spelt, and is pronounced, Chalfont. Its name is said to be derived from the Exchequer in King John's time having been kept there. Hence, Lady Jane Grey's sister was for two years imprisoned, and no house in England is so rich in memorials of the great Puritan family of Hampden. Since 1664 became the home of his youngest daughter, who married Sir John Russell. Among the relics are the mask of Cromwell's face taken after his death, his sword, watch and clothes. Lord Walsingham married, secondly, the Honorable Emily Thellusson, a descendant of Peter Thellusson, merchant of London, who made the celebrated will which, after giving to his children his property was to accumulate, until it would, had all gone as he hoped and expected, have produced the untold millions of dollars. But litigation and mismanagement never permitted a result anything like that to occur, and the legislature deeming such an accumulation impolitic and undesirable, passed an act, known as "The Thellusson act," by which estates were restricted to the lives of any number of living persons, and twenty years after. The second Lady Walsingham survives to lament her lord's melancholy and untimely end.

A Champion Lie.

Some of the Maine papers having competed in the publication of improbable stories, a correspondent of the Kennebec *Journal* capped the climax by writing the following "yarn":

"I was informed by one of our oldest inhabitants that in the early settlement of our country, a few families were travelling through the town of Skowhegan and in close proximity to a piece of dense woods, when to their surprise and horror they saw a monstrous black bear, coming directly towards them, evidently very hungry, from the manner in which he showed his white teeth. The men determined to show their courage towards the bear, hoping by so doing to induce him to turn from them, but finally seeing, as every step they took that they should see him retreat, but to their surprise old Bruin made a rapid retreat, but proceeded in full determined to show as fair front as they, and both parties kept their onward movements until within about forty rods of each other, when the bear suddenly reared upon his hind feet and for a moment looked his victim squarely in the face, and then, with a desperate spring towards one of the men, and with his paws tore the entire contents of the man out, and made his way with all speed to the woods. As the man that was not injured by the bear stood looking with wild confusion at the mangled body of his unfortunate companion, and trying to decide what to do, he was reminded of hearing the following recommended in such cases. If persons in this situation could have the insides of a sheep put into them when warm, that sometimes they would recover. And as good luck would have it, in looking around he saw in a little clearing near by him a flock of she

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, JAN. 31, 1871

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 1104 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 10 o'clock, noon, on the 15th DAY of MARCH, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.
GEORGE W. HAMBRIGHT,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries. ja27

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110½@110¾.

IN THE United States District Court, held at Richmond, Virginia, Kate Cummings (colored) obtained a verdict for $1,100 damages for being ejected from a train, because she refused to go into the colored people's car. "The world moves."

THE Massachusetts Legislature reduced an appropriation of $150,000 for the support of the "State constabulary," reported by Committee, to $30,000. Either the Committee, or the Legislature, have evidently made a slight mistake somewhere.

A BILL has been introduced in the Indiana Senate providing that a person convicted of a felonious homicide, who has entered the plea of insanity, shall be placed in an insane asylum for one year, and then if the facts warrant it, can have a new trial. The Indiana insane asylum must be a large building if it is expected to carry out that law.

THE Republicans of Connecticut have declared that Congress should "refuse all appropriations, direct or indirect, which may be solicited in aid of private schemes and enterprises." Republicans everywhere—except they happen to be in Congress—have made this same declaration over and over again. Cannot the country put a mark on any member of Congress who tramples on the wishes of the people in this respect.

THE latest movement to prevent all cruelty to animals occurs in Washington City. The President of the Washington Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, stops all cars that are overloaded, and through the aid of the police compels the surplus passengers to get out and wait for the next car. This is not only kind to the overtaxed horses pulling such cars, but to the travelers also. We think, or know cities other than Washington, where some other President than the one of the Washington Association, might find opportunities to indulge in similiar charities.

THE Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* is very much excited over the opposition in the House to the bill to charter the American Steamship Company. To be sure it does not charge any of our members with opposing the bill, but our members and our citizens *do* charge Philadelphia with doing all that can be done to close the Ohio, so far as Pittsburgh commerce is concerned. We are pleased to find that the *Bulletin* can feel and appreciate any attempt to override the commerce of a city, and hope that that journal will plainly state to Philadelphia, that the effort made to prevent the obstruction of the Ohio river by the Cincinnati Bridge, might possibly work against Philadelphia interests in the future.

SENATOR GRAHAM is pursuing the proper course, in writing for advice with regard to the bill offered by Mr. White for the reduction of fees. The grounds taken by Hon. H. Bucher Swope in reply to Mr. Graham, are identical with those we have heretofore urged, as being good reasons for having that bill amended. We believe that this position will be endorsed by every legal mind, and that the recommendation will be general for the bill as now presented, being very materially amended in its many objectionable features, and brought down to a short and simple provision for definite salaries to be paid to the officers holding the offices named therein. There are many reasons why the present bill will not answer the purpose, all of which could be avoided by confining it solely and entirely to fixing definite salaries. We hope Mr. White will either so amend his bill as to relieve it of its objectionable character, or allow its place to be supplied by one perfectly plain and simple, over which no errors can arise.

THE "POST" ON THE REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

The *Post* with a persistency that under the circumstances is truly strange not only wilfully adheres to its manufactured constitutionalism with regard to our members being desirous of defeating any bill for the reduction of fees, but concludes to take one more step, and asserts that the *Gazette* is beginning "to seek for expedients whereby Mr. White's bill may be defeated." A charge of this kind is so silly that it needs no defence at our hands, and we only refer to it, that our readers may feel fully convinced, that everything else that journal has published with reference to our members is mere twaddle.

But in this construction the *Post* displays other opinions, that may be more truthful, and about which it may perhaps have some information. With an ingenuity worthy of such a journal, while seemingly desirous of having the bill passed, it strikes it a blow that it undoubtedly hopes may defeat it, but which we hope will not. No other construction can be placed upon its words. It does not propose that the bill shall pass without a hard fight, nor indeed that it shall pass at all if it can prevent it. Its blatant mouthed utterances over an earnest desire for this reform are apparently lip efforts, while at heart it is afraid that such a bill passed through the Legislature by our members, would destroy a charge that could otherwise be made against them. For this purpose it calls to its aid, the prejudices and passions of the whole State, and very gravely informs the Legislature that the bill "is by no means a mere local affair."

The object of this is apparent. Every member of the Legislature will take upon his individual shoulders the duty of manipulating the bill so that should it be extended to his county it may be adopted to the wishes of his constituents. *This is the first positive blow given to Mr. White's bill.* All the talk about discussions among our members, was balderdash, and really not worth the writing. But having praised the bill sufficiently long, and supposing the eyes of its readers were thoroughly blinded, it introduces the first danger that has yet arisen to the bill.

It will not have been forgotten that a Democratic member raised the first objection in the House, and it will be seen that a Democratic journal is the first to place stumbling blocks in the way of its final passage.

We are not surprised in the least at this action on the part of the *Post*. We were well aware that under no circumstances would it be satisfied for any effort of reform to be successfully carried through by Republicans, without an endeavor on its part to prevent it. We therefore call upon our citizens to take notice that while our Republican members from Allegheny are a unit for the reduction of fees, the *Post* knowing that fact deliberately goes to work to create other opposition, by intimating that the bill is not local, but that every member of the Legislature is itinterested therein.

Now we most emphatically deny this. The bill has reference to Allegheny county alone. It is urged to be passed by the Allegheny delegation, and being thus confined to our county, should be allowed to pass just as our members present it, and ought not to be interfered with in any manner by the representatives from other counties. That there should be Democratic opposition is perfectly natural. But the House should pass the bill by its Republican votes without words and without debate, just as it is offered by our members. The effort of the *Post* may have some effect in the Senate, but we hope and believe that its covert stab will be perfectly harmless where Republicans have the majority.

THE FUTURE.

In the policy pursued by any dominant party, there must necessarily be mutations, arising from the changes of attendant circumstances. What may be a good and wise provision for one era, would in all human probability be disastrous if strictly pursued during the century following its enactment. Constitutions are said not to last with beneficial effect after the lapse of an hundred years, but always need revising. As it is with Constitutions, so is it with all provisions for regulating the conduct of a government or even of an individual, and circumstances may require change much sooner.

A fearful war in Europe, apparently, is at an end. The capitulation of Paris virtually ends the strife, even should a guerilla system be maintained for a few weeks longer. But beneath that capitulation there must unquestionably be much disaffection. There are three very powerful factions—Orleanist, Imperial and Republican. There has never been harmony between these, and in all human probability never will be. A standing German army is kept on French soil, and their very presence will be considered a system of slavery. It will not be any great cause of surprise, should emigration in large numbers occur from France, and much of it, no doubt will seek our shores.

Neither is the condition of Germany such as is calculated to create entire satisfaction. We have very many Prussians with us now, and from this time forward we shall look for a large increase of that nationality, yearly seeking homes on the fertile lands of our far West. Nor will it stop there. Europe, in our opinion, is resting on a slumbering volcano, that may at any moment break out into a general scene of disorder, riot and disaster.

Within the last decade, notwithstanding the fact of the terrible destruction arising from our civil war, conjoined with causes preventing immigration, the United States has increased in population over seven millions of people.

Within the last three years, the interest on our national debt has been promptly met, and almost two hundred millions of the debt itself has been paid. Taxation has in many instances been reduced, and the country to-day occupies a position second to no other in the world. Its credit is beyond question—its strength has been proven—the loyalty of its citizens tested—and its ability to meet its debts fully established.

When the war closed there was wild talk over repudiation. There was much speculation over the consent of our people paying taxes sufficient to meet the demands, and it was absolutely necessary that, as a government, we should prove most conclusively our strength, not only to subdue rebellion, but also, financially. This we have done, and neither the one nor the other question is any longer the subject of doubt.

When a demonstration has been thoroughly made it is idle folly to bring further proof. The system we have adopted if extended through the next quarter of a century, might pay off the whole of the National debt, but would be no more satisfactory proof of our financial ability, than has already been shown, while on the other hand it would unquestionably be onerous on the citizens.

One hundred millions a year of a reduction of the national debt might, we think, be wisely spread at least over two years. Was our credit doubted, there would be a necessity for hurried efforts to reduce this debt. But it is not, and for this reason, in behalf of a people who have shown their stern adherence to Republicanism, would it not be wise and politic, wherever and whenever the opportunity might offer, to reduce taxation, and in doing so, not to place as a standard the amounts hitherto raised per month, but rather some reasonably definite sum, whereby the debt would be reduced at a less hurried rate, by giving a little more time in which it might be paid.

That our Union will increase most rapidly in prosperity is beyond question, and also that the next decade of years will show a large increase of population over the past. We will not grow poorer, but richer, every day and hour, and while we would not evade the payment of any the least of all taxes imposed, we submit that the question of a hurried reduction of our National debt is one that the Republican party ought to take under very grave consideration. A reduction of taxation, and at the same time a diminution of the National debt, have been scrupulously and honestly carried out wherever it was considered wise and proper so to do. But this reduction has been made always with an eye to keeping up the present returns, and our suggestion is, that the necessities of the times may not require such large returns, and if that be the fact, taxation might be reduced still more by making the returns smaller, even should a greater time be required for us to pay off the debt.

We know that it will be said, and there may be some strength in the argument, that the suggestion is founded on selfishness, and is nothing more than an endeavor to shift the burthen from the shoulders of the present generation on to those coming after us. What little strength there may be in assuming such a position, may be found in the analysis of every individual transaction in life. If the cry of selfishness is a full answer, it would uproot the whole commercial business of the world. But we do not regard it as a selfish idea. It may, and will, lessen the weight of taxation on the present generation, and place it on the next, but taxation is not a tithe of the sacrifices this generation has made, to secure the freedom of this land for all who may follow us. It has paid for the boon it bequeathes to posterity with life blood, and is willing to pay a full share of money. So far from being selfish, lives were given without a murmur, and thousands of vacant chairs within the land attest the price it has paid.

We frankly think that the Republican party should take this matter into consideration. It is a question that involves within it more than the mere reduction of the debt. For with our credit fully established—the Franco-Prussian war ended—millions of gold in the Treasury—and a country rapidly increasing in population, but a very short time could elapse, before the stability and strength of Republicanism on such a basis, would ensure the funding of that debt at a less rate of interest than at present. The rapid reduction of the debt might hitherto have been urged as a means to induce a lower rate of interest to be taken, but we need it no longer under the present condition of affairs, and feel that our ability has been so thoroughly tested that Mr. Boutwell's idea can be carried into effect, if it can be at all, under the facts already proven, without a continuance in the same line of policy. We commend the consideration of a less hurried reduction of the National debt, as one, politic in its every feature, and popular all over the country.

LAND GRABBING.

One of the most unaccountable of American follies is the never-ending demand for more territory—for expansion of our country's limits, without regard to its direction or value, but simply for expansion. With an area of available land larger in proportion to population than perhaps any other great nation ever had, there has for many years past been a constant cry from large numbers of our people for MORE.

While our boundaries remained comparatively unadjusted, the popular greed found vent in its claim for the very last acre that could be coaxed inside of the lines by our own surveyors; and the mighty clamor that rung throughout the land, during the presidency of James K. Polk, because the British dared to exercise some governmental powers over Vancouver's Island, can hardly yet be forgotten. Although away off in the Pacific Ocean, and its location probably not known to one in ten thousand, there was a perfect tornado of indignation, and the ridiculous formula of "phifty phour phorty or phight," really expressed the sentiment and intention of many of our citizens.

Now when we take into account the fact that at that period the Pacific ocean in those latitudes was almost an incognito to us, and the lands of no present nor prospective value, we can realize the absurdity of our position. But when we look a little further, and find that all our bluster failed to get us the land, and that a much more contracted space was finally agreed upon, it should have taught us a lesson of moderation in our territorial demands. The disputed boundary lines on the side of Canada and New Brunswick, also brought out this same spirit, and had the government been as unreasonable as the people, we might have repeatedly come to blows, about bits of territory which were of no special use to either claimant.

When no question of disputed boundary can be lugged in, then the naked one of "more territory," *will* come up, at short intervals, and many men of irreproachable morals, personally, men who would abhor the thought of stealing, join in the cry that we want more land; that it is our "manifest destiny" to have it; and that we will have it. We all remember what persistent efforts were made for a great land-grab during the presidency of Franklin Pierce, when three of our Foreign Ministers, Buchanan, Mason and Soule, deliberately held a conference at Ostend, by the President's command, and there decided that we want Cuba; that we will pay $120,000,000 for Cuba, if Spain will sell; but if she won't, why then we will take Cuba at any rate! And that base and dishonest conclusion was echoed by many a man who would have indignantly resented the slightest insinuation that he was a thief.

If we look back to the time of Jackson's Presidency, we light upon a most gigantic land grab, perpetrated upon poor Mexico, and which led to the war with that unhappy country. The annexation of Texas was achieved by a vile combination of slave propagandists and Northern land-thieves, and will leave its stain upon us for yet many a long year. The deep laid plan, by Southern ruffians, of feigning to colonize that Mexican territory, as loyal emigrants, made them a very welcome addition to its population. But no sooner did they find themselves in sufficient force than they threw off their disguise and declared Texas to be an independent State, and then, after routing the Mexican forces, they addressed themselves to that pervading lust for territory, which here always willing to annex a little more. The crime was soon consummated, and Texas became a State of this Union, with privilege to divide it into four; bringing in its train fraud, slavery and war. Although the North was as guilty as the South, in that infamous addition to our domain, yet the insolence of the slave power was largely augmented by the increased weight which it secured through that transaction; and as the inception of the plot was disgraceful, so has been the addition of the "lone star" to the Union a most baleful act, on the part of our country, all the consequences of which may not yet be developed.

When Walker, "the grey-eyed man of destiny," set his longing eye upon Nicaragua, he had no difficulty in collecting volunteers for one more attempt to enlarge our bounds, by forcibly seizing the possessions of another. The only miscalculation appeared to be, that he did not find himself quite strong enough when the battle came, and he paid the penalty with his life. Had he prevailed, there would, doubtless, have been another of those shameless annexations with all its attendant crimes.

These despicable transactions of course occurred under Democratic rule, while there was yet no party of sufficient strength to stay the hand of the spoiler. The Republican party is untainted with the dishonest grasps whose fruits attaching to them; but the same weakness which has already brought us so much of evil is quite apparent in our party also, although it never proposes to *steal* territory. For have we not bought Alaska, for seven millions two hundred thousand dollars in gold? Alas, we have. For what conceivable purpose that region has been added, unless that we may from its snowy peaks look out upon Asia, we cannot tell; perhaps that Seward can. Perhaps he can also tell us why he was so anxious to buy the island of St. Thomas. Of course he did tell us about its valuable harbors; its unbounded supplies of stores needed for ships; its salubrious climate; and the importance of its geographical position. He, however, did not tell us of its lovely earthquakes, and some other natural productions indigenous to it. After much consideration, our astute Congress fortunately concluded to follow his Danish Majesty to keep the island yet a while.

This project for annexation in the south was hardly dismissed ere some of our best Republican papers proposed a dicker with England for the Canadas in the north. In the settlement of all demands against John Bull, for what we call the "Alabama claims," they were willing to annex that huge domain, stretching from the great lakes on the south to some place *in nubibus:* that we might climb the North Pole, unmolested by foreign man or beast, and float the Stars and Stripes from its apex, we suppose. At any rate, of this we are sure they wanted it, with all its incumbrances of anti-republicanism, ignorance and savagery, utterly ignoring the truth that every addition made to our territorial dimensions, unaccompanied with the right material for good citizens, piles up one more weight to break the back of our already overweighted government.

And now, lastly, comes President Grant, who was thought to be one of the most conservative of men, with a project for annexing San Domingo! Not with a mild hint, between the puffs of his cigar, that it might be to our advantage to secure the island; no, but with red-hot haste to grab it instanter, ere Prussia, or perhaps the "heathen Chinee," lays hand upon it and forever ruins us!

This strange malady—this national kleptomania—is a dark blot upon our otherwise fair fame. Our wealth of land, with its boundless store of minerals, has ever been immeasurably greater than we could occupy or use, and the constant cry of the people for more, is simply the despicable case of the miser, who clutches his bags of money to his bloodless heart with one hand, while with the other he attempts to add still more to the load which will do him no earthly good, but which can only hasten him to a miserable grave.

It is to be hoped that the commission which recently left our shores for St. Domingo, will return with a manly, straightforward report, without bias for or against the President's views; and that our Republican Congress will lay it on the table, and then set its face against any further expansion, as inexpedient and dangerous. The country's strength lies on the mainland, and compactness gives it power. Vast superficial extent is not strength to a nation, but rather weakness; as a small cube of metal has resistless strength, while the same metal, when beaten out to great tenuity, can at last be blown away by a breath of air. A. F. M.

THE model of the statue of Shakespeare, by the sculptor Ward, is now finished. The casting in bronze is going on, and it is expected that it will be fully completed before the 23d of April next, the anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday, when it will be placed on its pedestal in the Central Park, New York.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Winter Nights for Reading.—A Suggestion to Farmers.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

As the winter is a season of comparative leisure, it is the time for farmers to study. It is a good time for them to make themselves acquainted with the soils, of manures, of vegetable organization, or structural botany. Farmers are liable to rely wholly upon their own experience, and to despise science. Bookmen are apt to rely on scientific theories, and nothing upon practice. If these two tendencies would only court and marry each other, what a hopeful family would they rear! How nice it would look to see in the papers:

MARRIED.—By Philosopical Wisdom, Esq., Mr. Practical Experience to Miss Sober Science.

We will stand godfather to all the children.

MINK BREEDING.

The *Agriculturist* gives the following information on this subject: "A great deal has been written rather indefinitely, however, about the breeding of mink. So far as we can learn, the facts are, briefly, that minks will do well and breed in confinement, providing they have plenty of water and enough to eat. During the breeding season they are kept in pairs, and in families after the young are brought forth, until they are nearly grown. Adult minks are almost untamable, but young ones readily submit the handling, and are easily domesticated. The time to secure young minks is in May and June, when they begin to run with their dams. The streams must be quietly watched for mink trails, and these tracked to the nest. When they leave the hole the old one may be shot, and the young ones secured, or, they may be dug out. Those who own a breeding stock of minks ask high prices for them; but trappers represent to us that it is an easy matter, with a little patience, to get the wild young ones.

CORN OR OATS.

"I feed my horse well, but somehow he looks rough coated and don't seem to do very well."

"What kind of provender do you give him?"

"Oats, and plenty of them."

That's what's the matter. Too many oats. Half the amount of oats and the rest in corn would, no doubt, work an improvement in him. We have found out that horses should not be fed entirely with oats for provender. They need something else. Give them corn or corn-meal part of the time, or a mixture of oats and corn, and see if they do not improve. And, by the way, don't forget to give him, twice a week, a mess of potatoes as a medicine. —*Country Gentleman.*

THE BEST SITE FOR AN ORCHARD.

Dodart first observed that trees pushed their branches in a direction parallel to the surface of the earth. If a tree stands on a steep hillside, it pushes both toward the hill and the declivity; but on both sides it still preserves its branches parallel to the surface. The most fruitful orchards and most fertile trees are those planted on a declivity, and the steeper it is, though not quite a precipice, the more prolific they prove. It is well known that the spreading of trees always renders them fruitful. On a plane they incline to shoot upward and therefore art is employed by skillful gardeners, and applied in various ways, to check their perpendicular and promote their lateral growth. But this point is obtained on a declivity by Nature.

HINTS ON COLTS.

1. Remember that the early part of the life of a colt determines in a great measure, whether at maturity the animal will be highly valuable or worthless.

2. Observe carefully and early how a colt carries his feet, his fore feet in particular. If he inclines to carry them too near the ground, turn him into a pasture which has a very rough surface. In this way he will get into the habit of raising his feet high.

3. If he inclines to point his toes down, so as to make him likely to trip, he ought to be shod early, and the shoe should be made thick before and thin behind, to give him a habit of raising his toes.

4. By all means use kindness and gentleness towards a colt, so that he may become docile, fearless, and put confidence in his master.

ONIONS.

Many complain that onions do not keep. The trouble is in keeping them too warm. The onion is a bulb, a plant at rest, and the least warmth starts it into activity. It is much better that onions should remain frozen through the winter, provided they can thaw gradually, than to put them in a cellar or other warm place where their vegetative powers will be aroused. If put in large heaps onions will be sure to spoil; but if spread in thin layers and covered with hay and straw, so that if frozen they will thaw may be gradual they will keep well through the winter. It is the custom with onion growers to get their crop to market as possible. If they were to provide proper storage, they would realize much more for them, when sent to market later in the season.—*American Agriculturist.*

During the year 1869, 1,900 patents upon agricultural subjects were issued from the United States Patent Office. The more prominent matters were classed as follows: plows and attachments to plows, 225; harvesters and attachments, 195; planters, 150; cultivators, 150; churns, 130; rakes, 90; seeding and sowing machines, 80; harrows and pulverizers, 80; bee hives, 62; separators and smut machines, 50.

Persons fattening hogs or beef should crowd both. The best food and the most of it that will not injure the health, should be the motto of every one, whether of one animal or a hundred. Hunger always awakens expectancy, which is another word for unrest, and when a lot of cattle or a drove of hogs spend half their time looking through or over the fence for the coming food, there is little to gain from what is given them.

In a paper before the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, on fruit and the insects that work so great damage to most of the fruits, by Dr. Warner, he said that he would plant apple trees at a less distance apart than is usual, in order that the trees might completely occupy and shade the ground, and when the trees have grown so as to interlace their branches, he would cut away one half their number. Land for an orchard should be prepared by deep cultivation, and the trees set shallow.

Mr. Kinnpart, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, at the late annual meeting of the Board, said that the offer in 1868 of $5,000 in prizes for wheat crops and a full statement of the method of culture, had enlisted but a single competitor, with the chances against his final success for non-compliance with the terms of the offer. Is it to be so for grose as a wheat State that it "don't pay to attempt to raise large crops?

ASSASSINATION OF A JUDGE.
The Assassin threatened by Judge Lynch.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: From a gentleman, who has arrived in the city from Springfield, we learn some particulars attending the assassination of Judge Lindenbower. The murder appears to have been a foul and cold blooded one. The cause which led to the bloody deed had its origin in the fact of Linden bower having bought at sheriff's sale Cannefox's land. This occurred during the war, while Cannefox was South. Since the close of the war Cannefox has brought suit to recover his land, and of course very amicable feelings have not existed between the parties. On the day of the murder Lindenbower was standing in the wholesale department of the Humbolt saloon, in conversation with Mr. Wm. Henslee. Whilst thus engaged, Cannefox entered and asked the judge, "How about that land?" The judge replied that he would see him presently. Cannefox passed on into the bar and took a glass of whiskey, and then returned, and approaching Lindenbower with pistol in hand, said "By G—d you have lived long enough," and commenced firing. Three shots were fired, all of which took effect, and each of which the physicians pronounced mortal. He expired instantly. After the shooting Cannefox ran out of the saloon into Messrs. Young and Denton's livery stable adjoining the saloon, and Mr. Young asked, Who did all that shooting? Cannefox replied By G—d, I did that shooting. He was then promptly arrested by the police, and there were strong demonstrations made towards lynching him. The affair threw the city into a wild excitement. Judge Lindenbower was a prominent lawyer, having worn the judicial ermine of that circuit, and was also a member of the old state convention of 1861, having been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Hendrick. He was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a young family, who are well provided for, as we understand that in addition to valuable property, he leaves a life policy for fifteen thousand dollars.

Mr. Cannefox is a man of about fifty years, a farmer, living some five miles from town, and of late years has been given to dissipation. He has a family.

SIR THOMAS NOON TALFORD, the biographer of Charles Lamb and author of "Ion," was, it is said, the original of Tommy Traddles, in "David Copperfield."

LOOK AT THIS LIST OF HAIR PREPARATIONS!

Bing's Ambrosia, Sterling's Ambrosia,
Ayer's Hair Vigor, Burrett's Hair Renewer,
Upham's Curling Fluid, Barry's Tricopherous,
Thibbet's, Allens, Woods', Circassian, Spalding's and Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Renewer, Bowe l's Colorine, Upham's and Klomer's Hair Dyes.

Persons wishing any of the above can rely on getting the genuine article at the lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG AND FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

OUR INVISIBLE ENEMIES.

The raw, astringent atmosphere of winter creates and aggravates many ailments. To protect themselves as effectually as possible against the invisible dangers which surround them at this season, should be the especial care of persons constitutionally delicate. As there is no medicine preparation in use which so thoroughly braces and invigorates the stomach, the liver and the nerves, as Hostetter's Bitters, a course of that agreeable tonic is particularly advisable for dyspeptic bilious and nervous sufferers, in the cold, damp, and trying weather which generally prevails in our climate at this period of the year. Sudden chills have a very bad effect upon dyspeptics and individuals of bilious habits, not unfrequently producing congestion of the liver or bowels, or low fevers, sometimes of an intermittent or remittent character. Attacks of rheumatism are also to be apprehended, and where there is a tendency to that complaint the Bitters will be found the best preventive. The operation of the great vegetable tonic is direct and simple. It stimulates and strengthens the digestive and secretive organs and the nerves, and puts the system in a condition to resist the action of those formidable foes of vitality, a low temperature and unwholesome winds and fogs. By quickening the superficial circulation, without creating anything approaching to fever, it imparts tone to the skin, and thus renders the surface of the body comparatively impervious to unhealthy external influences.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
Sellers Imperial Cough Syrups.
Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

No medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, &c., has gained such a wide spread reputation as JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND: it is without doubt an invaluable medicine. Testimonials have been received from *rich and poor, learned and unlearned, civilian and soldier*, while physicians recommend it and use it in their practice.

1871. ESTABLISHED 1835.

SELLERS IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.

We beg to call to the minds of our readers that this season of the year, above all others is the one in which they are liable to COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, &c., whilst the LITTLE ONES are in constant danger of that most *alarming and fatal* of all diseases, CROUP.

It is, therefore, necessary that every family should provide a positive remedy, one that is ready for use at all times.

SELLER'S COUGH SYRUP you will find a sure and speedy remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, and all diseases arising from them.

LINDSAYS BLOOD SEARCHER.

The Blood is the very fountain of life; therefore, if we wish to restore health, we must first purify the blood, and to insure continued health keep it *pure*. LINDSAY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is the safest and most effectual medicine for obtaining this desired effect, is always safe and the most delicate can use it.

THESE REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Prepared only by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 45 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is especially adapted to those houses where the flues will not admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economiser of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 30 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set in a fire brick chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy of flame.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 26 avenue and 23 Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 69 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, 23 and 24 Liberty and 22 and 23 Canal street, Pittsburgh.

Families who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to call and "try a Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
de31

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Striped and Barred
NAINSOOKS.
Plain Nainsooks and Jaconets.
A New Stock of
Light and Dark Prints.
SHIRTING PRINTS.
Shirting and Sheeting Muslins.
White and Colored Table Damasks.
Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts.
Towelings and Table Napkins.
Plain and Fancy Shirt Fronts.
Carpet Chains
AND
COTTON BATTING.
Ladies and Gents' Fancy Handkerchiefs.
A large assortment of new style Paper Collars.
Shawls, Skirts and Underwear.
Lace Collars, Scarfs, Ribbons and Flowers.
AT
POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
TUESDAY, January 24.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
Joseph Horne & Co.
ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED THEIR
RETAIL DEPARTMENTS
From Market Street House to their
NEW ROOMS,
Library Building,
Nos. 197 and 199 PENN STREET,
Where they are now opened and will be pleased to receive the calls of their many patrons and the public generally.
The Market Street Stores will be used from this date exclusively for the accommodation of their
Wholesale Trade.
ja24
COST PRICES
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
RICHARD B. BREED.....JOHN J. HENDERSON
R. E. Breed & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CHINA,
Glass and Earthenware,
BRITANNIA
AND
Silver Plated Ware,
TABLE CUTLERY.
No. 100 Wood St.
BOUQUETS,
BASKETS OF FLOWERS,
CANARY BIRDS,
BIRD CAGES,
RUSTIC and
WIRE BASKETS,
GOLD FISH and
AQUARIUMS,
STUFFED BIRDS,
IMMORTELLES,
DYED MOSS,
FERN CASES, &c.
For sale by
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
de31 Florists, 112 Smithfield street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
WAGNER, LEECH & CO., Pittsburgh.
McHENRY, LEECH & CO., Philadelphia.
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1871.
We have this day formed a Copartnership as Brokers and Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its products. Warehouse, Delaware River, Philadelphia.
A. R. McHENRY, Sr., Philadelphia.
RICHARD T. LEECH, Pittsburgh.
ja16:130 I. WAGNER, Pittsburgh.
EDWARD BERLINE.....HOWARD B. HAMILTON
HERLINE & CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS, No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET, entrance 99 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.
Special attention given to Checks, Drafts and Lithography. nol6:ly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIALTIES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 25 Cents, One Case
All Wool Cassimeres,
A GREAT BARGAIN.
At 75c. Black Waterproof Cloth, a good article.
At 12½c. Bookfold Plaid Flannels.
At 18½c. double width Popin Alpacas.
At 25c. 3-ard wide Heavy Poplins.
At $1.00,
LADIES' KID GLOVES,
AN EXTRA GOOD BARGAIN.
At $3, Misses Long Plaid Shawls.
At $1, Ladies' Breakfast Shawls, large size.
At 62½c., Ladies Balmoral Skirts, a great bargain.
At 37½c., Ladies' Gored Jean Skirts.
At 6¼c. and 8¼c.,
FAST COLORED CALICOS,
EXTRA GOOD FOR PRICE.
And Many Other Attractive Bargains,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

FINANCIAL.
NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Northern Pacific
RAILROAD CO.
SECURED BY
First Mortgage on Railroad and Land Grant.
SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!
JAY COOKE & CO.
Offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons $100, $500, and $1,000. Registered $100, $500, $1,000 $5,000 and $10,000.
With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to our friends and the general public.
GOLD PAYMENT—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York City—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, first of January and July.
PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work
1. Over Two Thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.
2. Over Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than Fifty Million Acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound.
While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon the great national improvement.
THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage, are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bond holders, and are required to see that the *proceeds of land sales* are used in *purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company* if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent. premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times in their control, as security, 500 acres of unsurveyed land to every $1,000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.
PROSPECTIVE EARNINGS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the Northern Pacific work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of DEVELOPING A COUNTRY, we cannot doubt those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security that
United States 5-20's at their average premium yield the investor or purchaser less than 5 per cent. gold interest, should they be redeemed in five years, when specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4¾ per cent. if in three years only 3½ per cent., as the present premium would reasonable be supposed.
Northern Pacific 7-30's selling at par in currency yield the investor $7.10 per cent. gold interest absolutely for thirty years, *free from United States tax*, and if the currency invested now in United States 5-20's will yield per year in gold, $97.66. $7.193 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30's will yield per year in gold, $100.36. Here is a difference in *annual income* of nearly *two-third*, besides a difference of 2 7-10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.
THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and that portion

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

ja27:6tl

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 30, 1871.

Gold more active and opened at 10½ and sold up to and closed at 11¼. Loans made 3 to 5 per cent. Clearances about $20,000,000. Governments strong and prices advanced owing to the advance in gold and the increased amount to be bought for Treasury in February sinking fund, and moderately active for principal features being Lake Shore and Rock Island; closing dull and rather weak. Money easy at 5 to 6 per cent. State securities dull and steady.

Sterling Exchange 9¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 113½; 5-20s of '62, 110½; do '64, 109½; do '65, 109½; new do, 109½; do '67, 109½; do 10-40s, 106¾; currency 6's, 113½.

STATE BONDS—Missouris, 89¾; old Tennessees, 64¾; new Tennessees, 64½; Virginias, 64; old Virginias, 46; old North Carolinas, 40; new North Carolinas, 39½.

MISCELLANEOUS—Pacific Mail, 115; Telegraph Co, 46¾; Quicksilver, 13; Mariposa, 4¾; do preferred, 9; Adams Express, 66¾; Wells & Fargo, 80; American Union Express, 42; United States, 48¾; Pacific Mail, 43¾; New York Central, 95; Erie, 19¾; do preferred, 45; Hudson, 95¾; Reading, 99¾; Michigan Central, 118; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89¾; Northwestern, 75¾; do preferred, 86; Rock Island, 103½; New Jersey Central, 104; St. Paul, 53¾; do preferred, 74½; Wabash, 37½; do preferred, 78½; Fort Wayne, 98¾; Terre Haute, 20; do preferred, 45; Ohio Central & Alton, 15½; do preferred, 17; Ohio & Missi ssippi, 25¾; C. C. & C., 83; Baltimore & Ohio, 85¾; Lake Shore, 94½; Illinois Central, 134.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	11	5-20 Jan. & July, 1865	8½
U. S. 6-20 1862	10½	5-20 Jan. & July, 1867	9
U. S. 5-20 1862	10½	5-20 Jan. & July, 1868	9
U. S. 5-20 1864	10½	U. P. R. R.	75
U. S. 5-20 1865	10½	C. P. R. R.	77
U. S. 10-40	10¾	Cy. Pacifics	10¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 30, 1871.

APPLES—The receipts continue light and the stock is very much reduced, though there is no further advance, and we continue to quote at $4@4.50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull; quoted at 60@70 cts per gallon.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 4½; Pearl Ash, 9½; Potash, 7½.

BEANS—Are reported very dull, though prices are nominally unchanged $1.50@2 per bushel.

BUTTER—Is without quotable change in prices and dull 20@25 for fair to medium, and 28@30 for choice. One house reports sales of 35 packages at 25@27.

BRESWAX—Small sales at 30@31c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3¾ cts.

BROOM CORN—Is coming in more freely and while the market is reported quiet, there is no change to make in quotations, 6@8½ cts.

CIDER—Dull; $6@8 per bbl.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@ $3.50; and Calcined Plaster at $4.25 per bbl.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $8@9 per ton by the car load, delivered.

CARBON OIL—Is firm and higher, and we now quote standard brands, in a jobbing way at 32½@33.

CHEESE—The demand continues light, but there is no change in prices, 16@18 cts., according to quality.

CRANBERRIES—The receipts have fallen off somewhat but with light supply and demand there is no change in prices, $12@13 per bbl. for common to choice.

DRESSED HOGS—Still quoted at 7½@8 cts, not withstanding live are worth 8@8¼.

EGGS—Sales of fresh reported at 28@30. most of at 28. Pickled are dull and are being sold at all kinds of prices.

FLOUR—The market is firm, but there is no quotable change to make; $5.25@5.50 for red winter wheat; $7.25@7.75 for white; $7@7.25 for spring wheat, and $7.50@8 for Minnesota bakers flour. Dealers are somewhat exercised in regard to what effect the foreign news will have on the market, though it will doubtless require some time to demonstrate this satisfactorily.

GRAIN—There is a continued active milling demand for wheat and with light receipts prices are well maintained. $1.35@1.40 for red and $1.45@1.50 for white. Oats steady and unchanged; 40@42 buying, and 45@50 selling—small lots in store, 50@55. We can report several arrivals of Corn by river, but with a fair demand, and, as yet, no accumulation of stock, prices are still maintained; 60@62 in bulk, 65@66 for mixed and yellow, and 68@70 in a jobbing way. There is some inquiry for Rye but no change to make in prices, 80@90. Barley unchanged and quiet, devoid of anything particularly new or important; we continue to quote at 80@85 for spring and 90@1.00 for fall.

GROCERIES—New Orleans Sugars and Molasses continue to arrive pretty freely, both by river and rail, though as yet the stock of sugar is by no means large, hardly sufficient to meet the demand. Dealers generally seem to be impressed with the conviction that No. 12 Louisiana Sugars and Molasses are good stock at present prices, and that the time is not far distant when they will bring more money. Coffees, Teas and Refined Sugars are devoid of anything new or important.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16½.

SPICES AND DRUGS—Pure White Honey, 28; Havemeyer & Eidens, 30; Silver Drips, 30; Loverings, 6¾ other grades, 6@6½.

SPICES—Cloves, New Orleans, 12; prime, 11½; good, 10½; fairly fair, 10; Mixed Drips, 9½; Refined, 11; Cubes, 12½; Demarara, 11½@12½.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, Syrup and Sugars, 65; Cofee, 54; "B," 57½; Extra C, 52½; C, yellow, 48½.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.35; Good, $1.20; Fair, 95. Lower grades down to 70 cts. O. P. Fancy, $1.60; good, $1.25; fair, $1.10; Imperial Fancy, $1.25; good, $1.15; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1.25; good, nuts; fair, 90@95c; Souchong fancy, $1.30; good, 95c; fair, 90@95c, Japan Fancy, $1; fair, 90c; common, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9½; prime, 8c; good, 7½c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 60c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Carolina, 11½@12 cts. Prunes, 14. Valencia in Kalsins, 16c. Layer Raisins, $5¼ per box.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 70@72c, for prime to choice.

HAY—Baled is being sold on wharf at $15@ $17 for good to prime.

HIDES—Sales at 10@8½ cts.

HOMINY—Common, $4.00@4.50 per bbl; Pearl, $5.50.

HORSES—Sales at 2@3½ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@ 11½; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted veal and kip, 10@11; do calf, 10@11. Dry Flint nominal at 23@27.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl delivered at $1.75.

MILL FEED—Is quiet and unchanged—the receipts have fallen off very materially within the past two or three weeks.

ONIONS—Scarce and in demand and may be quoted at $4@5 per bbl.

OILS—No 1 hard, $1.00@1.05; No 2, 75; Pure; Labrador cod oil 80@75 straits, 65; bank, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 10 cents; sugar cured, 11 cts; Hams, 14 cts; canvassed, 15 cts; cider, 16 cts; Breakfast Bacon, 16 cts; Sugar cured hams, 16 cts. Steamed Lard, 12½c in tierces, 13c in buckets. Mess Pork is dull and Mess Pork is higher, and may now be quoted at $23.

POULTRY—There is an active demand for dressed poultry, and the supply in this market is light; chickens, at 9@10c; and turkeys, 10@11.

POTATOES—There is some inquiry but it is mostly for small lots, which would indicate that people generally have not much confidence in present prices being maintained; we continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at $1.20@ 1.25 per bushel.

PEANUTS—Sales of new crop at 6@8.

RAGS—Quoted at 2@3.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.00@1.05 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Clover Seed firmer but unchanged; 6.75 to the trade, and $7@7.25, in a small way. Timothy, $4.12@4.15. Timothy Seed, $3.50@ 4.00.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4½ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8@8½c.

WHISKEY—Very full and active. Good supply and may be quoted at 93@94c per bushel.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10 cts, an advance of ½ cent.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 30, 1871.

The prospect of an early peace between France and Germany, has, as might be expected, unhinged the market considerably, and this in addition to the manipulations of the bull-ring in the producing regions, has so unsettled prices that it is difficult to give quotations. That a huge "corner" is contemplated on the crash, there is no longer any doubt; it is evident from the fact that while spot crude is quoted at $5 per bbl, seller options let 6 months will not bring more than $4. There is very little doing in our market which may be attributed to the fact that operators here have very little confidence in the market in its present condition; they are apprehensive that there may be some sharp turns taken, there is no telling when, and this is a very good reason for keeping clear. Were it not for this bull movement, business could be conducted with some degree of security and satisfaction, but so long as it is in existence, trade will continue unsatisfactory, and unsettled.

CRUDE.

Is strong but unsettled, so much so that quotations are only good for a few moments; spot is quoted at 12; seller 1st 6 months 11½; buyer same time 12¾.

REFINED.

Opened strong and higher, but in the afternoon advices from Philadelphia indicated weakness and prices were lower. Sales 2,000 each February and March at 25½; 3,000 buyer 1st 6 months at 27; spot quoted at 25, February 25½; March 25½; April 25½; May 26.

Since the above was put in type we have 1,500 each Malth to Sune on private terms.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 148, account same; Forsyth & Bro. 493, account J B Barbour; Peerless O W 148, account Duncan & Y; H W C Tweddle 696, account T Chess.

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 222 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

J. M. Riter, 250 bbls. ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Citizens' Oil Co., 571 bbls refined oil, to Tack Bro., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 1,561 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN.

Elkins, Ely & Co. 152 bbls refined to W. Baldwin & Co., Phila.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 30—12 M.—Crude quiet and steady; sales 5,000 bbls, February; 25c; February and March, 25¼@25¾c; February and June, 25¼@25¾c; March and June, 26; R. O., first six months, 27c.

5 P. M.—Crude 11¾c; refined, January, 25c; February and April, 25¼c; March and June, 25¾c; sales 5,000 bbls, March and June, at 25¼c; R. O., first six months, 26¾@27c.

NEW YORK, January 30, 12 M.—General market uncertain, but crude firm at 15c. Refined easy; nominally 28c.

3 P. M.—Bulk crude firm at 16c; no sales reported. Refined in bbls firm at 27c; sales 7,000 gallons reported at 31½c.

5 P. M.—Market for bulk crude firm and inactive at 15c; 2,500 bbls. Refined firmer and inactive, quotations ranging from 25c to 26½c; sale first half February of 3,000 bbls reported at 26c.

TIDIOUTE, January 30—11:45 A. M.—Market very strong at $4.75.

OIL CITY, January 30—12:30 P. M.—Lower Creek at $4.50@4.55; Oil City $4.75@4.80; market quiet but firm; weather cloudy and moderating.

TITUSVILLE, January 30—1 P. M.—Market very quiet to-day, with no sellers; $4.00 is generally bid. Weather clear and cool.

PLEASANTVILLE, January 3—4.45 P. M.—The market is very firm, holding at $4.75.

ROUSEVILLE, January 30—12 M.—Market is very strong, but there is no perceptible change from Saturday, the figures offering being $4.75@4.85 for regardless gravity, worth $5.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 30, 1871.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Greenwald & Kahn Chicago..... 1 car
Rothchilds & Zeigler, Chicago..... 1 car
S. Kraus, Chicago..... 2 cars
Shamberg & Haas, Chicago..... 2 cars
S. Kraus, Chicago..... 2 cars
Mc. Farmer, Chicago..... 2 cars
S. Lowenstein, Chicago..... 3 cars
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago..... 3 cars
Mc. Coffer & Kahn, Chicago..... 2 cars
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago..... 2 cars
F. Volbright, Chicago..... 1 car
Hazlewood & Blackstock, Chicago..... 1 car
Trautman & Lobman, Chicago..... 2 cars
Blue & Doran, Warsaw..... 1 car
J. Johnson, Sandusky..... 2 cars
R. Milliken, Milford..... 1 car
Gee. Emerick, Mansfield..... 1 car
P. O'Connor, Norwalk..... 1 car
Warner & Smeltz, Utica..... 1 car
J. Spencer, Lakeville..... 1 car
Dougherty, C. & P. RR..... 4 cars

Total..... 41
Total last week..... 25

CATTLE.

In addition to the 41 loads of western cattle there were about 5 loads of country stock, making in all 36 cars or about six hundred and thirty head; while this, comparatively speaking, was not a large supply, it was nevertheless fully up to the demand, which was almost entirely local, there being but very few outside buyers in attendance. It is true, the market was fairly active, which is owing from the fact that the majority of the drovers had sold out before eleven o'clock, but so far as we could learn there was no advance in prices, as compared with last week; butchers continue to complain of hard meat markets while drovers still allege that they are not doing much good, in consequence of stock being higher relatively west then it is here. Nor is this all. Stock growers, are also complaining about the low prices they are obliged to accept for their cattle; indeed, it seems as if every class of men who are engaged in the stock business, producers, dealers butchers and consumers, are disposed to growl, and yet, after all, it is not a little remarkable how, in the face of all this, they stick to it—still keep purging away, and we are forced to the conclusion that notwithstanding all these bitter complaints, they must be making a little money occasionally at least.

As well be seen by reference to the report of sales, prime to extra butchers stock sold at $5.50@6 to good at 5@5¼, and common at 3½@4. The great bulk of the sales were within the range of 5@6 cts.

Frank Lenau 18 head, medium Ohio steers, at 6@6¼.

E. Kraus retailed 36 good to extra steers from Ohio, at 5@6 per head.

J. W. Unger sold 7 fresh cows, from Ohio, at $40@50 per head.

Greenwald & Kahn 50 head of mixed western steers, at 5@7¼.

Rothchilds & Zeigler had 9 head Cherookees and 11 head of Washington Co. stock, on commission, expected to average about 4¾ cts.

Hazlewood, Lafferty & Co. 34 head of mixed stock from Greene Co. Penna., at 4@7 cts.

Rothchilds & Ziegler 28 head of mixed Chicagos stock, at 5@6½ cts.

M. Varner 18 head from Chicago stock, at 6 @7 cts; and 18 from Indiana, at 3½@5¾.

Kendall & Bro. sold 16 head of good to prime Chicago stock, at 6@7 cts.

J. & S. Needy reports having retailed 47 mixed Ohio stock, at 5½@6 cts.

S. Shamberg & Haas report 34 head of good to prime steers from Chicago, at 6@7 cts.

Trautman & Lobman 55 head of mixed western stock, at 5½@7 cts.

Sol Lowenthal 20 head of common to medium cows and cows, at 3½@4¼.

Hazlewood & Blackstock 75 head of mixed western stock, at 5@7 cts.

L. Lowenstein & Co. 38 head of mixed western stock, at 5@7¼.

L. & J. Shamberg 67 head of mixed stock, at 5@7 cts.

S. Marks & Bro. 62 head of common to prime western steers, at 5@7¾.

F. Volbright sold 3 common cows to L. Hoffman at 3½.

F. Volbright retailed 18 head of good 1,100 steers, at an average of 6.25.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep was comparatively light—about 800 against nearly twice that number last week; the demand, however, was light in consequence of many butchers having bought a two week's supply last week, and this being the case, the market was slow, though there were but very few left over unsold. Sealawags may be quoted at $1.50@2.50 per head, and fair to extra at 3@3½ per pound; rye quiet and unchanged. Oats 42@45c. Corn firm. Pork, beef and pieces unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. March 13¼@13½c. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 29.—With a total of 6,740 cattle, of which 4,800 were for sale today, the market began 3c better, but closed same at the prices of last Monday. It was only possible to sell out, the weather being soft and unfavorable. There were 107 cars at Hundredth street, 97 at Communipaw, and 77 at Weehawken. Some fine 1,600 steers reach 15½@16c; good cattle 15c; poor do 11@12½c; averaging strong 13½c; only one drove of Texas, to wit: 40 of 5¾ sold at 11c.

Illinois, 60 cwt., at 3?6; 100 Canadas stillers, 6 cwt., 13c; 113 Kentucky, 140@15½c; 39 Ohio, 8 cwt., 15½@17c. Sheep; receipts 24,400 for the week and 7,000 to-day; market steady and unchanged; sales 1 car, 72 lbs., Ohio, at 5½c; 1 car, 81 lbs., State, 6c; 1 car, 98 lbs., 7½c; 1 lot of 127 lbs, Canadas, 5½c; all selling. Hogs; receipts 12,900, with 4,000 to-day; there were only 3,300 western dressed for the week; market not as strong; 2 cars Ohio pigs, 125 lbs, sold at 8¾c; 1 car western dressed, 130 lbs., 9¼c, with 9¾c offered for heavy; city dressed 9¾@10¼c for medium and 11c for high.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 30.—The snow blockade had the effect of taking all life out of trade, but the fast approaching thaw will set all the mills in New England in motion, and this, coupled with the cessation of hostilities in Europe, will leave but little room for the prospect of any great scarcity of goods as the season advances. At present, goods of all styles and styles are in ample supply, but there is not a large stock, should active trade set in. We quote Allendale 8-4 brown sheetings at 22½c; do 9-4 at 26c; do 10-4 at 31c; do 11-4 at 36c. Appleton and Atlantic 13c; Augusta 11½c; Laconia B 11c; do E 10½c; Nassau R and Pepperell E 13c; Bates' corset jeans 9c; Pepperell do 13½c; American and Hamilton prints 14c, and American cotton bags 30c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January, 30.—Cotton quiet, unchanged; middling 14½ @ 14¾. Flour excited and higher, family $6.75 @ $7.00. Wheat excited and higher; red $1.36 @ $1.40. Corn firm; Ear 55c, shelled 55c. Rye scarce and firm at $1.05 @ $1.05. Oats firm; advanced No. 2, 43c @ 45c. Barley firm; 90c @ $1.05. Groceries unchanged. Oils do. Eggs scarce and firm; 28c @ 29c. Butter scarce and firm; prime 25c @ 31c. Cheese steady. Lover seed firm; $11.00 @ 11.50. Timothy seed active, and advanced $6.25 @ $6.50. Provisions irregular; opened buoyant under the French news but closed rather tame. Pork held at $23.00 @ $23.50 cash; $23.50 seller February. Bulk meats held 8¾c @ 10c @ 10½c; sales Shoulders at 8¾c; clear sides 10½c; packed, and 12c loose. Bacon higher; Shoulders 9¾c; Sides 11½c @ 12¾c. Hogs firm; $7.25 @ $8.00, Rects. 190. Whiskey firm 89c. Gold 110¾.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 30.—Cotton quiet at 14¾ @14¾c. Flour buoyant and unsettled at 25c@ 50c higher; superfine winter $5.50@5.70; XX $6.00@6.75. Wheat higher; No. 3 spring $1.38; No. 2 $1.50. Corn firm at 48@50c for mixed; bulk 50@52c; yellow do. Oats active and advanced to 38@39c for bulk; 54@56c for sacked. Barley higher; fall No. 1, $1.00. Rye firm at 80c. Hides less active at 9@9½c. Pork firm; jobbing $23.00. Bulk meats quiet and good order demand; bulk shoulder 8¾c; do sides, clear rib 11c; do, clear 11½c; bacon 12c. Whiskey seller last February 84c. Sweet pickled hams 12¾@13¼c. Lard quiet 12¾c for choice. Hogs firm at $7.00@7.75, mostly $7.50. Cattle steady at $2.50@6.50.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 30.—Tobacco active; sales 60 hhds; common to good logs $3@6.50; low to medium leaf $6.50@11.25. Bagging quiet and heavy; hemp and flax held at 25@ 26c. Cotton firm, middling 14¾ at 14¾c. Flour active and advanced; extra family $5.75. Grain firm. Provisions strong; holders very firm and demand good; sales 200,000 lbs bulk sides, clear rib, loose, at $1.75 for February delivery. Mess pork $23. Bacon 9¾@ 11½@12c. Bulk meats 8¾@10¾@11c. Lard 12½c. Whisky 89c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 30.—Flour firm and 15@25c higher. Wheat active, and advanced 2c; white Michigan No. 1 $1.49; amber Michigan $1.45; No. 1 red Wabash $1.46; No. 2 do. $1.32. Corn higher; white 46; mixed 45. Oats active and advanced 2c; high mixed 56c; low mixed 36c; yellow 38c. Oats quiet and 1c higher; No. 1 Michigan 40½c. Clover seed $6.35. Dressed hogs $6.62@6.75.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged; extras $5.75@6.00; Indiana and Ohio $7@7.25. Wheat steady; Indiana red $1.50@1.55; Ohio amber $1.60@1.62. Corn firm and Oats unchanged. Provisions firm. Mess Pork $23. Lard 13@13½c. Whisky unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 30.—Flour quiet. Wheat active and advanced. No. 1 red winter $1.45 with no disposition to sell and $1.44 bid. Corn firm at 61c. Oats better at 36c. Crude petroleum held at $5.50 but no sales; refined strong at 24½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 30.—Flour firm and ½c higher. Wheat firm at $1.37 for No 2.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 15¾c.

GALVESTON, January 30.—Cotton weak; good ordinary 13½c.

CHARLESTON, January 30.—Cotton firmer; middling 15c.

MOBILE, January 30.—Cotton easy; middling 15¼@15¾c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 30.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced; extra $1.45@1.53; No 1 $1.40. Corn active and advanced to 63c for mixed. Oats active and advanced to 39c. Clover seed firm at $6.30. Hogs steady at $6.90.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 30.—Flour scarce and firm. Wheat: Ohio and Indiana $1.50@1.70. Corn scarce and firm; white 90c; yellow 89@ 92c. Oats 56@56c. Rye 80@86c. Mess Pork firm at $23. Lard 13c. Whisky 95@98c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Jan. 28—4 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 3 do do, Graff & Bro; 2 mdse, 2 cars pig iron, Reese, Graff & Dull; 1 car do, Union Iron Mills; 1 do do, McKnight, P & Co; 1 car do do, J M Shoen; 400 ft lumber, Black & S; 2 cars ore, Lewis, O & P; 2 do do, J Painter & Son; 2 do do, Chess S & Co; 1 do b bds, H R McClelland; 25 bbls fish, Voigt M & Co; 100 bbls flour, Watt L & Co; 1 tub butter, J J Pettit & Co; 777 o bbls, C A Warmcastle; 2 cars p iron, Hallman L & Co; 1 do lumber, A H Clark; 1 car hoops, Alex McClintock; 14 empt bbls, D H Mosier; 60 bdls shovels, Logan & G; 13 bdls paper, Fab P Co; 25 bbls onions, Woodworth & D; 5 bxs fish, T McCoy; 10 cases tob Porter Bird & Hire; 10 do do, M W Rankin & Bro; 15 bbls o oil, Richabert & S; 2 do do b ware, J Dunap. 1 car castings, Morehead & Co.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 30—8 cars staves, W Hastings; 2 do do, F Kober; 1 do do, Burk & Wood; 1 do do, F Sellers & Co; 1 do do corn, Hitchcock & McC; 975 bulk shoulders; W H Hays & Son; 310 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 1 bag coffee, Arbuckle & Co; 8 do do, Rankin; 45 do barley, McHenry & Hood; 2 tubs butter, F Schneider; 1 do lard, Spencer & McK; 253 carboys, Salt Co; 50 cil bbls, Hutchinson Oil Co; 40 bbls bone dust, Wahl Bro; 200 bbls clay, T Coffin & Co; 3 bbls old iron, Hays & Co; 180 sks middlings, McHane & Anjer; 40 bbls lead, H L Fahnestock & Co.

CINCINNATI, FORT WAYNE, January 30—B L Fahnestock & Co., 30 pkgs drugs; J S Newmeyer, 141 roll R felt; A & D H Chambers, 1 bx, 2 casks O ware and 137 M 1 cedars; O J Young & Co., 1 box moulding; R E Sellers & Co., 10 pkgs drugs; Hubbard Bro & Co, 1 box saws; H Iecuer, 10 pkgs furniture; Brunner Lamb & O'Brine, 20 bbls onions; C S Brenner, 20 bbls onions; J W Woodwell & Sons, 24 chains; A Milliken & Co, 4 Orbiell & Co, 12 chains; Fleming Schoenick & Co, 24 chairs; Kennedy, Childs & Co, 30 bales cotton; Holmes, Bell & Co, 6 bales cotton; W Cooper & Co, 14 bags feathers; Brown & Co, 33 bbls and 1 car loose iron; S Lindsay & Co, 125 bbls flour; A G Wallace, 225 bbls flour; Spencer, McKay & Co, 530 M 1 sis bds; Jno Rist, 1 bbl potatoes; Dunberry & Bro, 12 bbls molasses; M W Rankins & Co, 15 bbls molasses; J W Flacker, 3 bales hemp; W W Wallace, 11 pcs stone; Loomis & Collard, 80 tons P iron; W Dickey & Co, 5,839 nail kegs; H Rea jr & Co, 3 bbls eggs; City Flouring Mills, 1 box tools; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 34 bbls oil; Darden & Son, 24 chairs; Rubley, Adams & Co, 6 bbls oil; H Wood, 25,000 feet poplar timber; Wheeling & May, 200 tons freight.

RIVER PACKETS.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M., 4:30 P. M.,

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

STEAMER ELECTOR....Capt. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN...Capt. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT...Capt. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No freight will be received after 5 o'clock.

de2:tel A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Gray's Iron Line.

ST. LOUIS, EVANSVILLE and CAIRO.

WEDNESDAY, 8th of February.

The powerful towboat

Rover and Barges,

THOS. GREENLEE.....Commander.

Will leave as announced.

For freight, apply on board or to

G. H. GHRIEST & CO.,
ja30 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR MEMPHIS AND ST. LOUIS.

TUESDAY, January 31, at 4 P. M.

The splendid passenger steamer

Kate Putnam,

ED. EVANS.....Commander.
WM. HARRISON.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

G. H. GHRIEST & CO., or
ja27 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

EVANSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CLARKSVILLE AND NASHVILLE—FIRST WATER.

The new passenger steamer,

Exchange,

A. C. MCCALLAM.....Commander.
J. S. DAVIS.....Clerk.

Will leave as above announced.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

G. H. GHRIEST & CO.,
ja27 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MUSKINGUM RIVER.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY SATURDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY TUESDAY, 8 A. M.

The New and Splendid Passenger Steamer

CARRIE BROOKS.

H. DARLINGTON.....Commander.
GEO. L. PEPPARD.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

ja30 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND PARKERSBURG, IRONTON AND PORTSMOUTH.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY, at 4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY, 10 A. M.

The new and splendid Passenger Steamer

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR.....Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

de21 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI PACKET.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

LEAVES EVERY THURSDAY—12 M.

The new and splendid Sidewheel Packet

JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN.....Commander.

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

de21 JAMES COLLINS, of FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PROFESSIONAL.

H. B. SWOOPE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.

OFFICE in CUSTOM HOUSE, 3d story. oc29:f70

H. H. McCORMICK,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 68 GRANT STREET.

☞ Prompt attention given to all kinds of legal business.

ARCHIBALD BLAKELY,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 116 FIFTH AVENUE,

de26:87 Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. F. KENNEDY,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 116 FIFTH AVENUE, 2d floor, Room No. 2.

☞ Prompt attention given to all legal business. de9:f98

JAS. W. MURRAY,

Attorney at Law,

NO. 89 FIFTH AVENUE,

jan14:87 Pittsburgh.

Samuel McMasters,

ALDERMAN, EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET, opposite St. Paul's Cathedral. oc6:s65

A. BAILIE,

Alderman and Police Magistrate.

Collector of City and County Taxes for the First ward. Office,

1327 LACOCK STREET, Allegheny.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed not even in one case to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure for any other complaint. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

my7,57TTH

STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE,

BETWEEN

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool,

Spain,	France,	Helvetia,
Erin,	Denmark,	Erin,
Holland,	England,	Spain,
Ireland,	The Queen,	Pennsylvania,

One of the above first-class, full-powered iron steamers will sail as follows:

EVERY SATURDAY from New York,
EVERY WEDNESDAY from Liverpool,
THURSDAY from Queenstown.

Cabin passage $80, currency. Excursion Tickets $130, currency.

Steerage passage from New York to Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or Belfast, $30, currency. Steerage passage from the above places to New York, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, Gothenburg, Christiania, Copenhagen &c., at very low rates.

DRAFTS FOR LONDON DIRECT, $70, $65 and $60 currency. For further particulars apply at the Company's office, 69 BROADWAY, N. Y., or to

JOHN J. MCCORMICK, Agent,
Gazette Building, corner Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

☞ Drafts for sale on England, Ireland, Scotland, &c., at the lowest rates. oc13:1y77

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing unnaninness, nervous debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal emissions, and finally impotency permanently cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional complaints are politely invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which embraces office, reception and waiting rooms; also boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and chemical baths, thus combining the famed mineral springs. No matter who have failed, state your case. Read what he says in his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually, at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office No. 24 Wylie street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh, Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for TWO STAMPS. ap2

☞ MANHOOD HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED.—Just Published in a sealed envelope. Price, SIX CENTS. A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and impediments to Marriage generally, Fervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c., &c. By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, D. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. "A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS." Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, to CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Postoffice box 4586. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. my2:eMWF

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—Consisting only of Mineral Ingredients is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair, or System.* Invigorates the Hair and Leaves it Soft and Beautiful. Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 Bond street, N. Y. ja14:eod:y

☞ AVOID QUACKS.—A Victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York. de22:MWF

☞ THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.—ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN, on great SOCIAL EVILS AND ABUSES, which interfere with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge in a sealed envelope. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 S. Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. ja16:35-f&T

OILS, COOPERAGE, &c.

ECLIPSE

Petroleum Refinery.

SPECIALTY.

Lubricating Oils,

Manufactured by Superheated Steam in Vacuo, under Dr. Tweddle's Patent.

**HERB

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

We call the especial attention of dealers in mens clothing to the advertisement of Messrs Fisk, Clark & Hays on our first page.

Mary Scanlon made an information before Alderman Kennedy, yesterday, charging her husband, Henry Scanlon, with desertion. A warrant was issued.

Justice Barker yesterday fined two brothers named David and Cormick Hagan $5 and costs each for being drunk and creating a disturbance on the street on Saturday night.

Stoveston.—Gwinny Fullerton sued out a warrant before Alderman O'Donnell, yesterday, for the arrest of Joseph Fullerton, her husband, whom she charges with desertion. An officer is in search of him.

Roberto Pego made information before Alderman McAdams, charging Joseph Snyder with malicious mischief, by breaking in two panels of her door without just cause or provocation. Warrant issued.

The Pilgrim will give a benefit this evening, at the Academy of Music, to the First Cumberland Church. Let the friends of this worthy church, rally and fill the house. That sweetest of singers, Miss Remington, will sing.

Jerry Foley, charged some time ago with cruelty to the peace by his wife, and who has succeeded in dodging officers until he was yesterday captured by officer John Irwin, of Alderman Strain's force and lodged in jail to await a hearing.

Abduction.—John Trash made oath before Alderman Kennedy, on Saturday, charging Philomena Stenger with the abduction, on the 6th inst., of his minor child, Mary Ann Trash. A hearing and the issuing of the suit withdrawn on the restoration of the child.

Officers Elected.—The officers elected by the Milton Literary Society of East Birmingham, for the ensuing year are; President, John Andrews; Secretary, Thomas Ewing; Treasurer, William Hare. The Society meets every Saturday night at No. 1,035 Carson street.

Officer McGeady yesterday arrested an unknown man who was drunk and disorderly in the office of Alderman Strain, and who broke the glass out of the door of the magistrate's office, and placed him in the lockup to await a hearing before the Mayor this morning.

Alderman Bobster.—Yesterday held Elijah Harris for a hearing on oath of Samuel Frank, on charges him with assault and battery. The parties are both colored, and Samuel alleges that Elijah without the slightest provocation struck him in the mouth with his shut fist.

Scientific Lectures.—To-night the first of a series of scientific lectures will be given in the Library Hall. They are given under the auspices of the Western University by Dr. Barker, of the Collegiate Institute, the most brilliant men of the time in that department of knowledge.

Threatened to Kill.—Mary Kestner appeared before Alderman McMasters and made oath charging her husband, Henry Kestner, with surety of the peace, alleging that he had threatened to kill her. The parties are denizens of Temperanceville. A warrant was issued for the arrest of John.

Justice Beinet, of East Birmingham yesterday heard the complaint of Mrs. Annetta Krehan charging her husband, Thomas Krehan with assault and battery, and abandonment. She alleges that he has frequently beat and abused her and that he persistently refuses to provide for her. A warrant was issued.

Bishop Bowman Institute.—This Young Ladies' Seminary will begin its second term on Wednesday next. This institute of learning presents a rare opportunity for persons who desire their daughters may receive a thorough collegiate education. Location at 62 Grant street, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The Union Centenary M. E. Church.—Rev. Dr. E. M. Wood, pastor will be dedicated to its sacred uses on Sunday the 12th of February, by Rev. Bishop Simpson, assisted by other eminent divines. The occasion will be one of peculiar interest, not only to the Methodist brethern, but to the entire religious community.

Mayor Stevenson made an information before Alderman Morehead against Hugh White for assault and battery. The parties live on Diamond alley, and the information sets out positively fourteen and fifteen years and the complainant states that yesterday morning, without cause or provocation, set upon and beat him.

Cashier Elected.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Farmer's Deposit National Bank held yesterday, Mr. S. George, Jr., was elected Cashier, vice Frank Stephenson resigned. The selection is a most judicious one and will afford the largest satisfaction to the patrons of that well conducted and prosperous institution.

Gimcrack.—Mr. William Connery, a native of Shoenberg, and a member of the old respectable families of Cambria county, died recently at Morris, Illinois, in the age of fifty years. Many years ago he left his native county, where he was prosperous and successful, and where he was universally honored and respected by his fellow citizens.

Smoky Whiskey Bolting.—Deputy Mayor Nicholls yesterday issued a warrant on the oath of Matthias Hughes, charging Anthony Happy with violation of the ordinance in that he, the alleged, on Saturday last, Happy sold her whiskey sufficient wisky to make him drunk. The parties reside at Lawrenceville. A warrant was issued.

The Census of Wealth.—The wealth of Pittsburgh is $85,077,467, which is the wealth of fifty-eight men. Worth a million, and many more millions would be added if every man was taken at his true worth. From one of Pittsburgh's wealthiest men, the writer of the *Penn* and carefully added columns of figures with the above result.

The stockholders of the Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company held their annual meeting yesterday, when the following gentlemen were elected the following officers: Directors: Wm. R. Brown, President; I. J. Brown, Secretary; Alex. Ewing, Treasurer; S. Braddenberger, Superintendent; John T. Bravo, William Douglass, James O'Neil.

Put His Board Bill.—Mrs. Sally Davis who keeps a boarding house in the Sixth Ward Allegheny, appeared before Alderman Hostetter, yesterday, and made oath for the arrest for the second time of William Price on a charge of an attempt to defraud her out of $8, amount due for board. William was arrested and compromised by paying the amount claimed with Squire's costs added.

Assault and Battery.—Margaret Shober made oath before Alderman Barker yesterday charging Rachel Shober with assault and battery. Some days ago the prosecutrix had been sued by the father of this lad for selling liquor to him, being a minor, and on Saturday last the alledged assault took place and because she would not give him liquor, he struck her in the face. Defendant was bound over. Held in $300 bail for court.

The Meeting Mass Meeting for working women No. 3 Union avenue, Allegheny, will be formally opened this evening (Tuesday January 31st) at half past seven o'clock with appropriate exercises. Mrs. Dr. Elder is expected to give the address, and the music may be expected from the First Presbyterian Church choir after which there will be quarterly meeting for inspecting the arrangements of the "Home."

All who are interested in its success, persons and ladies, are invited to be present. So says Mrs. McFadden the indefatigable Secretary.

Malicious Mischief.

An information was made before Justice Barker of South Pittsburgh, yesterday, by James H. Chambers on the part of the firm of A. & D. H. Chambers, glass manufacturers, charging District Deputy with malicious mischief. The Chambers allege that Danciff, who had been discharged from their employ on Friday last, entered their works on Saturday and destroyed their property to the amount of one hundred dollars, by throwing out of the furnace thereby deluring the melting of glass, subjected the fires to loss and inconvenience. Held for a hearing.

National Insurance Co. of Allegheny.

We have pleasure in referring to our local institutions when they exhibit such manifest evidences of careful and judicious management as the Insurance Company above named when annual statement appears in our advertising columns. With it is paid the capital of $200,000 they show aggregate of assets of $241,200.65. They have divided during the year [illegible] and have on hand $8,000 in cash, no unpaid losses, and show a line of risks outstanding amounting to $2,469,885.00. These are facts to be proud of, and as well as of the [illegible] property. The company's affairs are well managed.

Coroner's Request.

Coroner West held an inquest yesterday on the body of an infant son of a Mr. Raddez, residing on Nineteenth street, who died very suddenly on Sunday morning in a violent fit of coughing. The child had been ill but a few minutes before it died, consequently no physician had been called in, and the parents cannot account for the cause of death. In order to obtain a burial permit, Dr. Arthure held a post mortem examination, and said that death was caused by spasms of the throat and lungs. The jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

The Coroner also held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of Mrs. Annetta Yeager, aged one year and ten months, who died suddenly at the residence of her father, on Diamond alley. Dr. Arthure held a post mortem and said the symptoms were similar to those noted in the case of Mr. Raddez's son, no physician having been summoned and the parents could not be reached of obtaining a burial permit. The jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes.

KILLED BY ALCOHOL.

Suggestive Verdict—"Dead from the Excessive Use of Alcoholic Stimulants."

Coroner West was summoned yesterday morning to hold an inquest on the body of Aaron Gamble, found dead in the stinking room of the saloon of Peter Grimmell & Co., at No. 272 Penn avenue, early yesterday morning. A jury was empanelled and the following facts obtained: On Saturday evening Gamble came to the house and stated that he wanted to stay there till Monday morning. Sunday morning he started away, saying that he was going to visit his sister in Birmingham, but did not give her name. He returned to the house on Monday and was allowed to remain in the stinking room. Tuesday morning he was found by one of the boarders, and upon examination was found to be dead. The body was then removed to the Morgue. After hearing the evidence of Peter Grimmell, Jr., and Dr. Arthure, the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.

CITY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—The Appropriation Ordinance Regularly Introduced—Petitions Variously Disposed—Election of New Members of the Board of Health—The Fire Department Appropriation Struck Out—Fifteenth Ward Contested Election—General Routine of Business.

Yesterday afternoon a regular monthly meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held at their chambers, city building.

Select Council

met promptly at the hour of two o'clock.

The roll being called, the following gentlemen answered to their names:

Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Burgwin, Chislett, Coffin, Devlin, Donnelly, Duncan, Edwards, Fraley, Gallaher, Herron, Hoeh, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Kehew, Kirk, Lang, Laufman, Liddell, Asdale, Littell, Lloyd, Marshall, McCarthy, McCune, Miller, Morrow, Murdock, Murray, Neely, Phillips, Rafferty, Schmidt, Scully, Seely, Shipton, Thompson, S. J. Wainwright, Z. Wainwright, Wilson and President Gross.

The minutes of the previous meetings of the year were read and approved, with slight amendments.

CITY HALL COMMISSION AND SINKING FUND.

Mr. PHILLIPS stated that the City Hall Commission would expire on the 1st of March, and to fill the vacancy in the said commission, which was to be approved by Councils, also, that A. A. Gross had been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Sinking Fund Commission, which did not require the approval of Councils. These appointments were made by the death of James McAuley, Esq.

Mr. PHILLIPS then moved to take up the appropriation ordinances, how it could first offer an ordinance relating to the deposit of the city funds. It makes saving banks and limited institutions liable for the same, and is in direct opposition to the law of the land, as it was yesterday captured by officer John Irwin, of Alderman Strain's force and lodged in jail to await a hearing before the Mayor this morning.

Vote Stolen.—John Trash made oath before Alderman Kennedy, on Saturday, charging Philomena Stenger with the abduction, on the 6th inst., of his minor child, Mary Ann Trash. A hearing and the issuing of the suit withdrawn on the restoration of the child.

Officers Elected.—The officers elected by the Milton Literary Society of East Birmingham, for the ensuing year are; President, John Andrews; Secretary, Thomas Ewing; Treasurer, William Hare. The Society meets every Saturday night at No. 1,035 Carson street.

Officer McGeady yesterday arrested an unknown man who was drunk and disorderly in the office of Alderman Strain, and who broke the glass out of the door of the magistrate's office, and placed him in the lockup to await a hearing before the Mayor this morning.

Alderman Bobster.—Yesterday held Elijah Harris for a hearing on oath of Samuel Frank, on charges him with assault and battery. The parties are both colored, and Samuel alleges that Elijah without the slightest provocation struck him in the mouth with his shut fist.

Scientific Lectures.—To-night the first of a series of scientific lectures will be given in the Library Hall. They are given under the auspices of the Western University by Dr. Barker, of the Collegiate Institute, the most brilliant men of the time in that department of knowledge.

Threatened to Kill.—Mary Kestner appeared before Alderman McMasters and made oath charging her husband, Henry Kestner, with surety of the peace, alleging that he had threatened to kill her. The parties are denizens of Temperanceville. A warrant was issued for the arrest of John.

Justice Beinet, of East Birmingham yesterday heard the complaint of Mrs. Annetta Krehan charging her husband, Thomas Krehan with assault and battery, and abandonment. She alleges that he has frequently beat and abused her and that he persistently refuses to provide for her. A warrant was issued.

Bishop Bowman Institute.—This Young Ladies' Seminary will begin its second term on Wednesday next. This institute of learning presents a rare opportunity for persons who desire their daughters may receive a thorough collegiate education. Location at 62 Grant street, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The Union Centenary M. E. Church.—Rev. Dr. E. M. Wood, pastor will be dedicated to its sacred uses on Sunday the 12th of February, by Rev. Bishop Simpson, assisted by other eminent divines. The occasion will be one of peculiar interest, not only to the Methodist brethern, but to the entire religious community.

Mayor Stevenson made an information before Alderman Morehead against Hugh White for assault and battery. The parties live on Diamond alley, and the information sets out positively fourteen and fifteen years and the complainant states that yesterday morning, without cause or provocation, set upon and beat him.

Cashier Elected.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Farmer's Deposit National Bank held yesterday, Mr. S. George, Jr., was elected Cashier, vice Frank Stephenson resigned. The selection is a most judicious one and will afford the largest satisfaction to the patrons of that well conducted and prosperous institution.

Gimcrack.—Mr. William Connery, a native of Shoenberg, and a member of the old respectable families of Cambria county, died recently at Morris, Illinois, in the age of fifty years. Many years ago he left his native county, where he was prosperous and successful, and where he was universally honored and respected by his fellow citizens.

Smoky Whiskey Bolting.—Deputy Mayor Nicholls yesterday issued a warrant on the oath of Matthias Hughes, charging Anthony Happy with violation of the ordinance in that he, the alleged, on Saturday last, Happy sold her whiskey sufficient wisky to make him drunk. The parties reside at Lawrenceville. A warrant was issued.

The Census of Wealth.—The wealth of Pittsburgh is $85,077,467, which is the wealth of fifty-eight men. Worth a million, and many more millions would be added if every man was taken at his true worth. From one of Pittsburgh's wealthiest men, the writer of the *Penn* and carefully added columns of figures with the above result.

The stockholders of the Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company held their annual meeting yesterday, when the following gentlemen were elected the following officers: Directors: Wm. R. Brown, President; I. J. Brown, Secretary; Alex. Ewing, Treasurer; S. Braddenberger, Superintendent; John T. Bravo, William Douglass, James O'Neil.

Put His Board Bill.—Mrs. Sally Davis who keeps a boarding house in the Sixth Ward Allegheny, appeared before Alderman Hostetter, yesterday, and made oath for the arrest for the second time of William Price on a charge of an attempt to defraud her out of $8, amount due for board. William was arrested and compromised by paying the amount claimed with Squire's costs added.

Assault and Battery.—Margaret Shober made oath before Alderman Barker yesterday charging Rachel Shober with assault and battery. Some days ago the prosecutrix had been sued by the father of this lad for selling liquor to him, being a minor, and on Saturday last the alledged assault took place and because she would not give him liquor, he struck her in the face. Defendant was bound over. Held in $300 bail for court.

The Meeting Mass Meeting for working women No. 3 Union avenue, Allegheny, will be formally opened this evening (Tuesday January 31st) at half past seven o'clock with appropriate exercises. Mrs. Dr. Elder is expected to give the address, and the music may be expected from the First Presbyterian Church choir after which there will be quarterly meeting for inspecting the arrangements of the "Home."

All who are interested in its success, persons and ladies, are invited to be present. So says Mrs. McFadden the indefatigable Secretary.

Malicious Mischief.

An information was made before Justice Barker of South Pittsburgh, yesterday, by James H. Chambers on the part of the firm of A. & D. H. Chambers, glass manufacturers, charging District Deputy with malicious mischief. The Chambers allege that Danciff, who had been discharged from their employ on Friday last, entered their works on Saturday and destroyed their property to the amount of one hundred dollars, by throwing out of the furnace thereby deluring the melting of glass, subjected the fires to loss and inconvenience. Held for a hearing.

National Insurance Co. of Allegheny.

We have pleasure in referring to our local institutions when they exhibit such manifest evidences of careful and judicious management as the Insurance Company above named when annual statement appears in our advertising columns. With it is paid the capital of $200,000 they show aggregate of assets of $241,200.65. They have divided during the year [illegible] and have on hand $8,000 in cash, no unpaid losses, and show a line of risks outstanding amounting to $2,469,885.00. These are facts to be proud of, and as well as of the [illegible] property. The company's affairs are well managed.

Coroner's Request.

Coroner West held an inquest yesterday on the body of an infant son of a Mr. Raddez, residing on Nineteenth street, who died very suddenly on Sunday morning in a violent fit of coughing. The child had been ill but a few minutes before it died, consequently no physician had been called in, and the parents cannot account for the cause of death. In order to obtain a burial permit, Dr. Arthure held a post mortem examination, and said that death was caused by spasms of the throat and lungs. The jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

The Coroner also held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of Mrs. Annetta Yeager, aged one year and ten months, who died suddenly at the residence of her father, on Diamond alley. Dr. Arthure held a post mortem and said the symptoms were similar to those noted in the case of Mr. Raddez's son, no physician having been summoned and the parents could not be reached of obtaining a burial permit. The jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes.

KILLED BY ALCOHOL.

Suggestive Verdict—"Dead from the Excessive Use of Alcoholic Stimulants."

Coroner West was summoned yesterday morning to hold an inquest on the body of Aaron Gamble, found dead in the stinking room of the saloon of Peter Grimmell & Co., at No. 272 Penn avenue, early yesterday morning. A jury was empanelled and the following facts obtained: On Saturday evening Gamble came to the house and stated that he wanted to stay there till Monday morning. Sunday morning he started away, saying that he was going to visit his sister in Birmingham, but did not give her name. He returned to the house on Monday and was allowed to remain in the stinking room. Tuesday morning he was found by one of the boarders, and upon examination was found to be dead. The body was then removed to the Morgue. After hearing the evidence of Peter Grimmell, Jr., and Dr. Arthure, the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.

CITY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—The Appropriation Ordinance Regularly Introduced—Petitions Variously Disposed—Election of New Members of the Board of Health—The Fire Department Appropriation Struck Out—Fifteenth Ward Contested Election—General Routine of Business.

Yesterday afternoon a regular monthly meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held at their chambers, city building.

Select Council

met promptly at the hour of two o'clock.

The roll being called, the following gentlemen answered to their names:

Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Burgwin, Chislett, Coffin, Devlin, Donnelly, Duncan, Edwards, Fraley, Gallaher, Herron, Hoeh, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Kehew, Kirk, Lang, Laufman, Liddell, Asdale, Littell, Lloyd, Marshall, McCarthy, McCune, Miller, Morrow, Murdock, Murray, Neely, Phillips, Rafferty, Schmidt, Scully, Seely, Shipton, Thompson, S. J. Wainwright, Z. Wainwright, Wilson and President Gross.

The minutes of the previous meetings of the year were read and approved, with slight amendments.

CITY HALL COMMISSION AND SINKING FUND.

Mr. PHILLIPS stated that the City Hall Commission would expire on the 1st of March, and to fill the vacancy in the said commission, which was to be approved by Councils, also, that A. A. Gross had been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Sinking Fund Commission, which did not require the approval of Councils. These appointments were made by the death of James McAuley, Esq.

Mr. PHILLIPS then moved to take up the appropriation ordinances, how it could first offer an ordinance relating to the deposit of the city funds. It makes saving banks and limited institutions liable for the same, and is in direct opposition to the law of the land, as it was yesterday explained by the Mayor. This ordinance has been required because heretofore only incorporated banks could receive.

The Chairman made a statement as to his opinion on the question of suspension of the rules.

On motion the rules were suspended and the ordinance considered on its third reading and finally passed.

The Clerk then read the communication from the Sinking Fund Commission as above reported, also the notice of the election of H. W. Oliver, Jr., to the City Hall Commission. Accepted and ordered to be presented to the Joint Session.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. PHILLIPS then presented the appropriation ordinance and stated that No. 13 was left blank, it being for Council to fix the amount to go to the Fire Department. He presented a statement from the Board of Estimates showing the expenditures of the Fire Department for the past year, amounting to $75,760. The Commission is in debt $25,000, and for the current year they ask $100,000, making in all $105,000. The estimate shows the different expenditures and on the first two items elicited some considerable discussion.

A motion was made to dispense with the hose companies as soon as engines could be procured to take their places.

Messrs. CHISLETT and WAINWRIGHT insisted on the claims of Lawrenceville, and would contend to "stand by the town" until that part of the city was better provided for.

Mr. LLOYD urged the need of Oakland and Mr. Morrow that of Birmingham.

Mr. MORROW asked that the matter be deferred until it was reached in the appropriation ordinance.

Mr. SHIPTON and Mr. JONES and others thought it was perfectly correct.

Mr. JONES then moved that the ordinance be considered, read three times by its title, and passed.

Mr. KIRK then took the floor, and said that the tax on business men was unjust, and his constituents were complaining loudly about it. The speaker believed that in consequence upon the depression of business that the tax could be reduced by half a mill, and it should be reduced. He believed that it could be reduced by half a mill, but he would move that it be reduced one-quarter of a mill.

Mr. LITTELL, as a merchant, protested against the tax on business men's capital stock. He thought that real estate was burthened enough, and it was exceedingly onerous. Every body in the city of Allegheny is conducting the case of sales, merchants can stand a tax on that, which is productive. It comes in the end from the consumer, and this is a well understood fact. He did not think that any change for the better could be made, and would like to see the ordinance pass. This is a valuable tax to the city. [Laughter.] He thought the debate, as conducted by the gentlemen, was trifling.

Mr. JONES (Isaac) explained to Mr. Kirk that many firms, nominally doing business in our city, (as for instance iron firms) were in reality doing business outside of the city and paying tax there.

Mr. PHILLIPS, sustained the action of the Finance Committee and said that numerous petitions had been received and favorably considered by them. In reducing the tax on Real Estate five mills, the committee had in view the fact that the special tax for the Fire Department would be levied on that kind of property. The reduction was really but one mill and the committee in all their action had looked to the business interest of the city and her citizens.

THE "UNAPPROPRIATED BALANCE."

Mr. KIRK again took the floor and proceeded to review the appropriation of the "unappropriated balance" and the action of Mr. Patterson. He held that this $122,000 was brought out by those whose bonds were called "Reformers." He was glad that the Finance Committee had acknowledged the fact. Therefore, the speaker said, members of the Finance Committee had decided having the money.

Mr. PHILLIPS said that $125,000 of the amount named was appropriated to the payment of railroad interest, and under the law it could not be touched until the time came to appropriate. Another item was $30,000 due contractors in distress, beside other interest, which was to be paid in May. This, said the gentleman, is the account of the balance on hand. It was not Reformers, or any such movement. He thought the remarks of the gentleman from Ward were uncalled for. The city was prosperous and successful, and he was universally honored and respected by his fellow citizens.

Mr. PHILLIPS said that the whole ordinance be read, which Mr. BURGWIN accepted as an amendment to his motion.

The ordinance being read, Mr. BURGWIN moved that the first section be read by its title and passed to its second reading. Adopted.

Mr. KIRK took the floor and spoke upon the importance of the matter, and desired more time to consider it. He believed that the business men should be consulted in most judicious manner, and said that he wanted to know how it was, as he had been told, that one firm in this city, doing a business of four million dollars, were only taxed on $30,000. After some further remarks, the gentleman said he hoped the final action would be postponed.

Mr. McCARTHY, in reply to Mr. Kirk, said that he agreed with the gentleman, but Mr. Kirk generally grew eloquent when there was a full lobby. The speaker did not know what the gentleman from the Fifth Ward referred to when he asked favor for the minority. He, the speaker, did not want any appeals from Mr. Kirk in favor of the minority, to which he, the speaker, belonged.

Mr. JONES called the gentleman to order, and was sustained by Mr. Littell, who directed attention to the rules.

The Chair thought the rules rather ambiguous, and asked the opinion of the Councils upon it.

Mr. PHILLIPS asked leave to have the fullest discussion.

Mr. JONES and Mr. KIRK called for the ayes and nays, in suspension of the rules. The following is the result:

Ayes.—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Burgwin, Chislett, Coffin, Duncan, Edwards, Fraley, Gallaher, Herron, Hoeh, Howard, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Kehew, Lang, Laufman, Liddell, Asdale, Littell, Lloyd, Marshall, McCarthy, McCune, Miller, Morrow, Murdock, Murray, Neely, Phillips, Rafferty, Schmidt, Scully, Seely, Shipton, Thompson, S. J. Wainwright, Z. Wainwright, Wilson and President Gross.—39.

Nays.—Messrs. Devlin, Donnelly and Kirk.—3.

On motion of the same gentleman the remaining sections were acted upon in the same manner and the ordinance finally passed.

Mr. ISAAC JONES moved a suspension of the rules and the third reading and final passage of the ordinance. Agreed to.

Mr. PHILLIPS stated that the Committee did not desire to rush the ordinance through.

Mr. Morrow then moved to lay the bill of the chairman of the Committee reporting a reduction of tax. He saw by the estimate that there is on hand $100,000 and he supposed the next year we will be short. It will be noted that while there is a reduction of tax it is not expected that it will be a reduction of the expenditures. The "balance" is to be expended and hence there can be a reduction of the tax for the present year.

Mr. PHILLIPS said that next year had nothing to do with this. The Committee finding this large amount on hand desire to use it in the interest of the city before it was necessary to have as high a tax as before.

Mr. SHIPTON and Mr. JONES and others thought it was perfectly correct.

Mr. JONES then moved that the ordinance be considered, read three times by its title, and passed.

Mr. KIRK then took the floor, and said that the tax on business men was unjust, and his constituents were complaining loudly about it. The speaker believed that in consequence upon the depression of business that the tax could be reduced by half a mill, but he would move that it be reduced one-quarter of a mill.

Mr. LITTELL, as a merchant, protested against the tax on business men's capital stock. He thought that real estate was burthened enough, and it was exceedingly onerous. Every body in the city of Allegheny is conducting the case of sales, merchants can stand a tax on that, which is productive. It comes in the end from the consumer, and this is a well understood fact. He did not think that any change for the better could be made, and would like to see the ordinance pass. This is a valuable tax to the city. [Laughter.] He thought the debate, as conducted by the gentlemen, was trifling.

Mr. JONES (Isaac) explained to Mr. Kirk that many firms, nominally doing business in our city, (as for instance iron firms) were in reality doing business outside of the city and paying tax there.

Mr. PHILLIPS, sustained the action of the Finance Committee and said that numerous petitions had been received and favorably considered by them. In reducing the tax on Real Estate five mills, the committee had in view the fact that the special tax for the Fire Department would be levied on that kind of property. The reduction was really but one mill and the committee in all their action had looked to the business interest of the city and her citizens.

THE "UNAPPROPRIATED BALANCE."

Mr. KIRK again took the floor and proceeded to review the appropriation of the "unappropriated balance" and the action of Mr. Patterson. He held that this $122,000 was brought out by those whose bonds were called "Reformers." He was glad that the Finance Committee had acknowledged the fact. Therefore, the speaker said, members of the Finance Committee had decided having the money.

Mr. PHILLIPS said that $125,000 of the amount named was appropriated to the payment of railroad interest, and under the law it could not be touched until the time came to appropriate. Another item was $30,000 due contractors in distress, beside other interest, which was to be paid in May. This, said the gentleman, is the account of the balance on hand. It was not Reformers, or any such movement. He thought the remarks of the gentleman from Ward were uncalled for. The city was prosperous and successful, and he was universally honored and respected by his fellow citizens.

Mr. PHILLIPS then moved